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LIEUT. EDWIN H. RENNOLDS.

A HISTORY
OF THE
Henry County Commands

WHICH SERVED IN THE
Confederate States Army,

INCLUDING ROSTERS OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES
ENLISTED IN HENRY COUNTY, TENN.

WITH PORTRAITS.

BY
LIEUT. EDWIN H. RENNOLDS,
Company "K," Fifth Tennessee Infantry.

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Dedication.

To my Comrades,
who left the peace-
ful homes and quiet
firesides of Henry Coun-
ty, Tenn., during the Civil
War, 1861 to 1865, and for
four years braved the dangers
of the battlefield, endured the pri-
vations of the march and bivouac,
living on scant rations, and often rag-
ged and barefooted, yet uncomplaining,
and won for their native County the title
of the Volunteer County of the "Volun-
teer State," many of whom fell under
their colors or died in hospitals,
many others of whom have since
been summoned hence by the
last tattoo, and some of whom
are yet spared to read this
unworthy tribute, is this
small testimony affec-
tionately dedicated
and inscribed by

THE AUTHOR.

“ Furl that banner, furl it sadly,
Once ten thousands hailed it gladly,
And ten thousands wildly, madly,
Swore it should forever wave.”

— RYAN.

INTRODUCTION.

Ever since the close of the Civil War I have desired to see a record of the brave deeds of Henry County's gallant soldiery put into a durable and permanent form; in a history worthy of the men, the cause and the story, and have fondly hoped that some pen more gifted than mine would have undertaken the task. But nearly forty years have passed away and no historian has appeared. Now, I have for the first time in these four decades found time and opportunity to undertake it myself. I have, however, not ceased all these years to collect and preserve materials for its composition. No known or accessible source has been left unsearched to secure the facts necessary to make it both complete and accurate. Errors and omissions it certainly has, but the "errors are of the head and not of the heart," and the omissions are such as are unavoidable.

So many of my comrades have aided me in this work cheerfully and readily that to enumerate them would be impracticable, and to try to discriminate between those who have done much and those who

have done less would tax my judgment and discretion without profit to them. To any and all who have thus aided in the work, I tender my heartfelt thanks. Diaries, manuscript notes, private muster-rolls and the memories of many comrades have been freely consulted and compared, and, as far as possible, harmonized, and I am confident that the history is as nearly accurate as it can be made at this late day. I invoke the forbearance of all its readers with whatever of defects and inaccuracies it contains, and send it out with the hope that it will, in the years to come, give my comrades pleasure in reading of the days long gone by, and enable their children and grandchildren to point with pride to the names of their ancestors on this roll of honor.

“Little avails it now to know
Of ages passed so long ago,
Nor how they rolled;
Our theme shall be of yesterday,
Which to oblivion sweeps away,
Like days of old.”

E. H. RENNOLDS.

Jacksonville, Fla., June, 1904.

HISTORY

OF

COMPANY "F,"

One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Senior Regiment,
Tennessee Infantry.

A year or so before the opening of the Civil War the Paris Blues, a small volunteer infantry company, was organized at Paris, Tenn., which kept up its existence till the outbreak of hostilities, when it was made the nucleus of a company for immediate service, and when filled up to the proper standard was tendered to Governor Isham G. Harris, accepted and ordered to Randolph, on the Mississippi River, and entered into the organization of what was called the First Tennessee Infantry. Most of the companies were enlisted in Memphis, and it proved to be one of the best regiments in the Confederate service. The Henry County Company was composed of some of the noblest and most patriotic young men of the county, and as it was the first to rush to arms at the bugle call of war, it deserves to be placed first on the list.

The officers of the regiment were Preston Smith,

colonel; Marcus J. Wright, lieutenant-colonel, and Jones Genet, major.

The months of May, June and July, 1861, were spent in building fortifications and drilling and learning the theoretical part of warfare.

The State of Tennessee, having cast its fortunes with the Confederate States, the State troops were all mustered into the service of the new republic. As several Tennessee regiments had been formed from the individual companies which had rendezvoused at Richmond, Va., and entered the Confederate service direct before the secession of Tennessee, and one of these had been numbered the First, it became necessary, to prevent confusion, to renumber Preston Smith's First, and, at the request of the field officers, they were allowed to select the number of the old Memphis militia regiment (One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth) and to add the word "Senior" in order to show that they were enlisted early in the war. The One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth was composed of some of the finest fighting material in the State, was thoroughly perfected in drill, and made its mark wherever it served.

About the first of August a column was organized to advance into Southeast Missouri, by the way of New Madrid, and the One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Regiment was selected as part of it. This first march during the extremely hot weather tried very severely the strength and endurance of these troops, but they proved equal to the task, and showed the metal of which they were made.

The campaign accomplished nothing, and the troops

were recalled and advanced to Columbus, Ky., and occupied and fortified it. While camped here, Captain Ed Fitzgerald was promoted to major, and the subalterns advanced one round each on the military ladder, Calvin Ray being made third lieutenant.

During the battle of Belmont, November 7th, 1861, the Federals, having driven the small force of Confederates camped on the Missouri side of the river back to the river bank, several regiments were transported across the river on steamboats as reinforcements, the One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth among the number. Landing above the contending forces, they threatened to cut the Federals off from their transports and gunboats. This movement compelled them to retreat hastily, and they were followed by the Confederates, who poured into them a heavy fire, driving them back to their transports. Halting a moment, Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Wright rode up to Company "F" and ordered Captain Fitzgerald to detach eighteen men from the right of his company, deploy them as skirmishers, and pick up straggling Federals, which, he said, the woods were full of. D. D. Brisendine and Wash Janes captured fourteen prisoners, thirteen of them in an old house which they had seen them enter and where they were found hiding in the loft. T. J. Jones, in crossing a fence, lost his balance and fell, discharging his gun accidentally, and thus scaring up a Federal secreted in the bushes, whom he ordered to surrender, and, disarming him, took him prisoner. The pursuit was kept up till the boats were reached, and the Federals re-embarked. The gunboats, after steaming some distance up the

river, opened fire upon the pursuing Confederates with little effect.

After the evacuation of Columbus, the regiment retired, first to New Madrid, then to Randolph and finally to Bethel Station, a few miles north of Corinth, Miss. When General Johnston began concentrating his forces in front of the enemy near Shiloh Church, Cheatham's Division, to which the One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth belonged, marched to that point.

At the opening of the battle of Shiloh this division was formed to support Clark's Division, of Polk's Corps, and was ordered forward early in the engagement, and was soon under a galling fire of both artillery and infantry, and without waiting for support on either flank, Colonel Preston Smith ordered an advance. The charge was so rapid and impetuous that a battery of four guns was captured entire, and the infantry driven back, the pursuit continuing for 600 or 700 yards, and a section of another battery was also taken.

The fire from front and flanks becoming severe, the regiment was retired about 200 yards and reformed, and moved to the right and again advanced, engaging the enemy in a desperate and severe struggle. During this conflict Major Fitzgerald, with the two left companies, removed the wounded, who were very numerous where they had charged the batteries, after which they rejoined the regiment, though many of the men were prevented from doing so, but did most effective service in taking prisoners and guarding them to the rear.

The ammunition becoming exhausted, the regiment

retired a short distance and replenished their cartridge boxes from wagons, and then supported Swett's battery, and soon moved forward and drove the enemy from his last encampment and forced him to take refuge under the river bluffs and protection of his gunboats. Soon afterwards the regiment was ordered by General Polk to retire for the night and bivouac.

At daylight on the morning of the 7th, the regiment was moved to the right to repel a rumored attempt of the enemy to get into the rear of the Confederates. This proving a false report, it was moved up to the front and formed in a field in rear of Bankhead's battery, but soon after ordered by Captain Henry of General Cheatham's staff to oblique to the right, which was done, and the enemy attacked, where they encountered a heavy fire from artillery and infantry, which continued for almost an hour, when the ammunition was exhausted, and it was retired and informed by a staff officer that a general retreat had begun.

Company "F" lost eight men killed at Shiloh and a proportionate number wounded, and this evidences the desperate nature of the fighting they were engaged in. During the months of April and May, 1862, the regiment took part in the defense of Corinth and bore their full share in the work on the fortifications and in the daily skirmishing.

Upon the passage of the conscript law and the reorganization of the different commands, Major Edward Fitzgerald was elected colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Senior Regiment, and Charles D. Cooney, captain of Company "F."

After the retreat to Tupelo, Miss., the One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth was selected as part of the column to enter Eastern Kentucky, under General E. Kirby Smith, and maintained its well-earned reputation for efficiency during that arduous campaign, driving the Federals back almost to the gates of Cincinnati. At the battle of Richmond, Ky., Colonel Fitzgerald, while gallantly leading his regiment, fell mortally wounded almost at the beginning of the engagement. At the consolidation of the regiments at Murfreesboro, the Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth were placed together, Company "F" being united with the Somerville company.

At the battle of Murfreesboro the regiment repulsed an attempt to capture Robertson's battery, and, General Cheatham says, "suffered heavily, but fought nobly." It fought gallantly at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, and throughout all the hundred days of the Georgia campaign, at Resaca, New Hope, Kennesaw, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, bore its full share, suffering severely in several of them.

During General Hood's raid along the Western & Atlantic Railroad, it participated in tearing up and destroying Sherman's communications, and marched into Tennessee and charged the fortifications at Franklin. They were in the first line in the charge there, carried the first line of works, sweeping over them like a whirlwind, and driving the Federals from a small part of the main line of works. Nick Roach, color-bearer of the regiment, accompanied by H. P. Gaines, T. J. Jones, George Elliott, Jeff Green and three others, crossed the works and went as far as

the Carter house, but were compelled to recross for the want of support, but still kept up a continual fire from behind the embankment. All the commissioned officers and sergeants of the company were either killed or wounded in this engagement, and at its close it was in command of Corporal Tom J. Jones.

At the disastrous battle of Nashville the few men of this regiment who survived held their ground till the greater part of the line gave way, and only retreated when it was useless longer to attempt to stem the tide of overwhelming numbers, several being captured. Following the fortunes of the remnant of the once grand Army of Tennessee to North Carolina, the gallant One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth took part in the last battle of the war (Bentonville), and then laid down the arms it had handled so well on so many hard-fought fields, and turned their faces to their desolated homes.

ROLL OF COMPANY "F,"

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH SENIOR REGIMENT,
TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Captain Edward Fitzgerald; elected major November, 1861; colonel at reorganization; killed at Richmond, Ky.

First Lieutenant William B. Yowell; promoted to captain November, 1861; wounded at Shiloh; discharged at reorganization.

Second Lieutenant Charles D. Cooney; promoted to first lieutenant November, 1861, and to captain at reorganization.

Third Lieutenant Fitzgerald Williams; promoted to second lieutenant in November, 1861; discharged at reorganization; re-enlisted; wounded at Franklin; appointed cadet in Confederate Military Academy.

First Sergeant H. P. Barbee; appointed commissary sergeant; served through the war.

Second Sergeant John L. Bennett; wounded at Belmont, losing leg; discharged.

Third Sergeant John H. Dunlap, Jr.; transferred to Morton's Battery; wounded at Harrisburg; served through the war.

Fourth Sergeant Frank M. Adams; wounded at Murfreesboro; promoted to lieutenant; served through the war.

Fifth Sergeant Henry Johnson; killed at Jonesboro.

First Corporal Nat A. Bowman; killed at Jonesboro.

Second Corporal George C. Lemonds; served one year.

Third Corporal D. W. Cameron (color guard); wounded at Shiloh; died at hospital at Memphis.

Fourth Corporal Carter Foster; discharged (under age).

Fifer Eldridge Wall; served through the war.

Drummer Oscar Sneed; wounded at Shiloh; served in Company B, Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry.

Joe J. Adams; wounded at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Kennesaw and captured at Nashville; served through the war.

I. E. S. Alexander; secured a substitute and re-enlisted in Company "K," Twentieth Cavalry.

Press P. Alexander; killed at Shiloh.

J. Thomas Alexander; served one year.

Baldwin Atkins; wounded at Shiloh; afterwards died of disease.

Green Atkins; wounded at New Hope; served through the war.

John A. Atkins; killed at Shiloh.

Thomas Banks; served one year.

John Barham; joined the Federals.

Cicero Bancum; died at hospital at Columbus, Miss.

R. A. Bennett; died near Purdy, Tenn., June 4, 1862.

R. V. Bennett; killed at Murfreesboro.

John R. Bonner; served one year.

F. M. Bowden; served one year.

Frank Bowman; elected lieutenant in Forty-Sixth Tennessee and transferred.

John W. Bradley; served one year.

A. J. Bradshaw; served through the war.

J. E. Brinkley; served a year or two.

D. D. Brisendine; served in Tenth Cavalry.

Eli Brown; served three or more years.

John Brown; served a year or more.

Thomas A. Bruce; killed at Shiloh.

James Cartie; killed at Belmont.

Thomas Carlin; wounded; served a year or so.

I. L. Case; captured in Kentucky; served as regimental commissary.

James Cartha; disappeared during the war.

James Caton; wounded at Belmont; served through the war.

Dr. George W. Conway; detached and appointed surgeon; served through the war.

Ed. H. Covington; served one year.

John W. (Dock) Covington; killed at Shiloh.

J. William Covington; died August, 1862.

Robert H. Covington; elected lieutenant at reorganization; served through the war.

A. J. Cunningham; transferred to Company "D," Fifth Tennessee.

Robert Dees; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

Stephen Dees; served a year or more.

Buck Derington; served a year or more.

J. K. Polk Diggs; wounded at Richmond, Ky.; killed at Jonesboro.

H. P. Dollahite; served a year or more.

Dowen Dunlap; killed at Kennesaw Mountain.

Howell Edmunds; discharged (under age).

Frank Erwin; wounded at Murfreesboro and died of lockjaw.

W. Pink Erwin; served in Company "I," Tenth Tennessee Cavalry.

Newton Fodge; wounded on picket at Atlanta; served through the war.

H. P. Gaines; wounded at Jonesboro; served through the war.

W. H. Griffin; served one year.

John J. Guill; served one year.

Rev. S. C. Hearn; transferred to Fifth Tennessee (which see).

Orren A. Hearn; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

T. P. Holland; wounded and captured at Kennesaw; served through the war.

Elisha Janes; served one year.

G. Wash. Janes; served one year.

Calvin Jenkins; served one year.

Joe Jenkins; discharged October, 1861.

John Jenkins; elected second lieutenant at reorganization; transferred to Fifty-Second Tennessee; wounded at Peachtree Creek (arm disabled); served on post duty till close of the war.

Thomas J. Jones; wounded at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

W. T. Jones; served one and one-half years.

Pat Kennedy; served in Bankhead's Battery till close of the war.

Joseph N. Kennerly; died with measles at home on furlough in 1861.

Thomas B. Kirkland; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war; on retired list.

Wesley Kirkland; served one year and enlisted in cavalry.

John W. Lafferty; elected orderly sergeant at reorganization; served through the war.

James Latham; served through the war.

A. J. Looney; discharged July, 1862.

Jesse C. Looney; served in Company "G," Seventh Tennessee Cavalry.

James H. McCampbell; promoted to third lieutenant; captured while on furlough; served through the war.

James McCarty; killed at Belmont.

Samuel McClish; served one year.

Peter McDaniel; wounded at Chickamauga (lost a leg); discharged.

R. D. McCutcheon; wounded at Shiloh; served through the war.

Mike McKinney; drummed out of the service.

John A. McSwain; served one year.

James Miller; disabled accidentally with bayonet and discharged.

Reuben Mitchell; served one year.

John H. Mizell; served one year.

Elijah Moody; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

Sam Moody; wounded at Murfreesboro.

John Myrick; served a year or more.

J. Wilson Myrick; killed at Shiloh.

Bartley Owensby; served one year.

John M. Ozanne; elected orderly sergeant; detached to Whitworth Sharpshooters and commanded them till close of the war.

Frank Pate; served one year.

Stephen Pate; captured at Kennesaw; served through the war.

John R. Peeples; transferred to Company "G," Fifth Tennessee (which see).

A. J. Pettyjohn; served one year and organized company of Partisan Rangers.

Calvin Ray; promoted to lieutenant October, 1861; discharged at reorganization.

N. G. Russ; died April 14, 1862.

William L. Russell; served one and one-half years.

John Scott; killed at Shiloh.

William Stanfield; wounded at Shiloh and at Franklin; served through the war.

Richard Watkins; killed at Jonesboro.

T. H. Weldon; discharged.

Adley Wiley; served one year.

J. Matt Williams; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

Monroe Williams; served one year.

HISTORY

OF THE

Fifth Regiment, Tennessee Infantry.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION.

Although Tennessee decided by a large majority, at an election held for the purpose in February, 1861, not to call a secession convention, yet when the State was called upon to furnish troops to coerce their sister States of the South who had claimed their constitutional right by adopting ordinances of secession and organizing the Confederate States, Governor Isham G. Harris promptly convened the Legislature, which at once decided to submit the question of "separation" from the United States and "representation" in the newly organized Confederacy to a vote of the people, and meanwhile to put the State in a defensive condition.

The Governor commissioned Colonel William E. Travis to raise a regiment of cavalry. It being found impossible to secure suitable arms for this branch of the service, the plan was changed and an infantry

regiment recruited instead. A call was made through the columns of the *Paris Sentinel* and otherwise for all who wished to enlist in the regiment to assemble at Paris on Saturday, April 20, for the purpose of organization.

Many responded to the call and were formed in line in the courthouse yard, and after marching around the building several times, they were headed for the campus of the male academy and halted on the south side of the building and were counted off into eight companies of twenty-six men each. Each company was instructed to elect a captain and two lieutenants. A rainstorm came up about this time and most of the companies were organized in the different rooms of the academy. The captains were instructed to fill up their companies to the number of about 100 men each as speedily as possible. A temporary field organization was also made. Six of the captains then elected succeeded in securing a sufficient number of men to entitle them to be mustered in. One was consolidated with another small company, and one failed to recruit a company. Three other companies were, in the meantime, recruited in the county, and offered and accepted as component parts of the regiment, and Captain Corbett's company from Benton County was added to make up the complement. After the regiment was organized, Captain Winfrey's company, also of Benton County, and Captain John A. Lauderdale's of Hickman, Ky., requested permission to unite with it, and the request was granted, thus making a very large regiment of twelve companies instead of the usual complement of ten. In order to arouse the

military ardor of the people of the county, and thereby hasten the filling up of the ranks, Colonel W. E. Travis, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. C. Atkins, Major O. D. Edwards and other speakers, accompanied by the Paris brass band, made a tour of the villages in the county. They were met at all their appointments by large crowds of men, women and children, and enthusiasm reached a very high pitch.

As an example of the want of knowledge of how war is conducted, an incident of this tour is here given. At Conyersville, just after the speaking had closed, a man came dashing into the village, his horse reeking with sweat and almost exhausted, exclaiming at the top of his voice: "The Yankees have crossed the Ohio River below Paducah and are coming this way, killing men, women and children as they come." A scene of frenzied excitement instantly followed. Men turned pale, women screamed and wrung their hands, and children cried with fear. Colonel Travis advised the people to go quietly to their homes, and for the men to return next morning with their guns, prepared to make resistance, if the report should prove true. Next day it was learned that the rumor originated in a practical joke started by someone passing a school house somewhere in Western Kentucky the previous day and calling out something which was not fully understood.

Monday, May 20, 1861, was selected as the time for the permanent organization of the regiment, and on that day Paris beheld such a scene as had never before been witnessed on its streets and such as it is never likely to witness again. Crowds from every

district of the county poured into the county seat by every road, and long before the middle of the day the streets were filled with people. The criers of the different companies mounted the courtyard fence and halloed, "Oh, yes! oh, yes! all that belong to Captain So-and-So's company parade here! parade here!"

When the different companies had been formed, a line of march was taken up to McNeill's grove, at the intersection of the Huntington and Ft. Mason roads. Hundreds of citizens of both sexes and all ages accompanied the line on both sides and in the rear. When the grove was reached the companies were formed into columns under the trees, and proceeded to elect the field officers, as follows: Colonel, William E. Travis; lieutenant-colonel, John D. C. Atkins; major, William C. Swor. The staff officers, company officers, etc., will appear in their proper places.

CHAPTER II.

CAMP, DRILL AND DISCIPLINE.

The regiment was ordered to go into camp at Humboldt at once, but the Memphis & Ohio Railroad, which had been but recently built, was very deficient in rolling stock, and no means of transportation could be secured for several days. The men were ordered to return home and rendezvous again on Wednesday, the 22d. But on that day a further delay was necessary till Friday, the 24th. On the evening of that day enough cars were secured to transport one battalion of five companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Atkins. Only flatcars were provided, and seats were made of crossties placed cross-ways a foot or so apart. A large crowd, composed of the relatives and friends of the departing soldiers, saw them leave and cheered them on their way with waving handkerchiefs and hearty cheers. Many of the wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts of these embryo soldiers viewed the strange sight and tears flowed freely from many eyes as the train steamed away. On the evening of the next day four more companies followed, amid such scenes as were witnessed on the previous day. At Henry Station Captain W. D. Hallum's company joined the battalion. At every station and road crossing groups of people were gathered and added their quota of enthusiastic stimulus given the State's patriotic defenders.

The regiment went into camp at Humboldt, and

were, the next day, armed with old-fashioned heavy muskets, using a "buck and ball" cartridge. Guards were placed around the encampments, and we settled down to the tiresome routine of camp life. About a week later we were moved by rail to Union City, and were joined by the Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Twenty-Second and other regiments, and were placed under command of Brigadier-General B. F. Cheat-ham, and, with the exception of a few short intervals, served under him throughout the war. Very few of the officers knew anything about military tactics, but we were furnished with two good drill masters, Captain W. W. Carnes and —. —. Robinson, and they drilled both officers and men, beginning with the tiresome squad drill and followed with company and battalion drills. Progress would have been greater, however, but for serious sickness in camp, mainly measles, Private W. Shelly Puckett being the first man in the regiment to die. Every day relatives and other visitors came into camp by rail or in vehicles, bringing generous supplies of cakes, pies, fruit and other knick-knacks, and thus was the monotony continually broken and the hearts of the men enlivened by letters from home, both by mail and private post.

At a special election held June 8, 1861, the voters of the State overwhelmingly decided to separate from the United States and to unite with the Confederate States. And all the State troops were mustered into service of the Confederacy and the oath of allegiance to the new government administered. At the regular election, on the first Thursday in August, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. C. Atkins was elected to the Confeder-

ate Congress and resigned his commission. Adjutant Calvin D. Venable was elected lieutenant-colonel and Lieutenant Joseph D. Kendall of Company "F" was appointed adjutant. At the State election all the soldiers who were entitled to vote were furloughed home for that purpose, only the boys and a few officers remaining to look after the camp, and they were also furloughed on the return of the older ones.

About this time Dr. R. T. Clark resigned as surgeon and Dr. Joe H. Porter was appointed in his stead. This necessitated other changes and promotions in the officers of Company "F." Captain M. S. Corbett of Company "E" resigned, and his place was filled by the election of Pleasant G. Swor as captain. Generally the changes of company officers will be found in the company rolls. Assistant Surgeon Dr. F. F. Porter resigned and Dr. T. C. Harcourt was appointed. About September 1 an advance movement was ordered, and we were transported to Columbus, Ky., by rail, and were set to work to fortify the place and to fell the timber on both sides of the river to give a view of an approaching enemy, to impede his progress and to allow a better use of our artillery. A strong fort was built on the high bluff called the "Iron Banks," and heavy batteries mounted down its slope. A few days later an advance was made by a few regiments to Mayfield, Ky., as a feint, by which to gain time to get our fortifications completed.

The march was a rapid one, and as the weather was warm, the men who had not regained their strength after their attack of measles suffered greatly. As only cisterns were found from which to get water,

thirst was added to our discomforts, but there was no complaining. We returned in a couple of days, and the work on the fortifications was pushed forward rapidly. Private John Yow of Company "D" was killed by a falling tree.

When the fort was completed it was garrisoned by the Fifth Tennessee Regiment, Jones' Battalion (afterwards the Fifty-Fifth Tennessee) and a battalion of heavy artillery under command of Major Alex. P. Stewart, and Colonel Travis, as senior officer, was placed in command of the fort. Later Major Stewart was promoted to brigadier-general and given the command of the brigade in the fort. November 7 a force of Federals landed on the Missouri side of the river several miles above, and, marching down, attacked the two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery encamped at Belmont. Several regiments under General Cheatham were ferried over to reinforce our troops. The officers and men of the Fifth bewailed their fate when they found that they were not to be included in the reinforcing column, and three men, D. F. Alexander, John H. Porter and Robert Tyler, crossed without permission and took part in the pursuit of the enemy, and Tyler was killed, the first one of the regiment to die in battle. Many of the regiment stood on the bluffs and watched the progress of the battle and the firing of the huge gun (Lady Polk). A few days afterward this gun, which had been loaded while hot, was fired and exploded, killing several men and tearing the coat of General Polk, standing near by. Mr. Dublin of Graves County, Ky., who was visiting his son in Company

"K," had a leg blown off and died from the amputation. His son was discharged that he might go home and care for his widowed mother and his sisters.

The regiment was well housed in tents and shanties, many with stoves. They had plenty of books, money to buy delicacies from the sutlers, in regular communication with home, and an occasional visit of some of the homefolks, and thus the winter passed away pleasantly, and many a time afterward we thought of the good times we had at Columbus and wished for a return of similar ones. The Federal gunboats occasionally came in sight on the river, and once threw some shells at us, one of which fell in the fort and exploded, but did no harm further than giving some of us a good fright.



GEN. L. POLK.

General Polk was placed in command of the forces at Columbus, and dubbed by the men "Old Granny," because the boys thought a preacher unfit for the stern duties incident to war.

In February, 1862, General Grant captured Ft. Henry, on the Tennessee River, and Ft. Donelson, on the Cumberland, thus enabling him to get into our rear, and as Columbus was no longer tenable, we evacuated it in the early days of March and were carried on steamers to New Madrid, Mo. In passing Hickman, Ky., where Company "M" had been enlisted, the people lined the shore, and by waving handkerchiefs and cheering us, so excited the soldiers

that they ran to that side of the boat and tilted it so much as to cause the water in the boilers to cover their red-hot sides and thus risked the danger of an explosion that would have sent a thousand men into the water and most of them into eternity. Lieutenant-Colonel Venable hurried the men back to their proper places and the equilibrium was restored and disaster averted.

At New Madrid pickets were placed out and the erection of fortifications around the town begun. The enemy advanced on the place from Bird's Point and some skirmishing occurred. Captain W. D. Hallum was wounded in one of the skirmishes, the first one to be wounded in the regiment.

The Federals, having occupied Point Pleasant below us on the river, New Madrid was abandoned, and one dark, rainy night we embarked on boats for Island No. 10. The close proximity of the enemy made it imperative for us to omit the use of lights, and two men, Privates Thomas J. Dumas and Spence Hunt were overlooked and left asleep in one of the tents, many of which we left standing, and when they awoke next morning they found the camp full of Federal soldiers and were captured. After a few days' stay at Island No. 10, the command was marched down to Tiptonville and transported to Randolph, and next day to Memphis, and in the evening taken by rail to Corinth. Colonel Travis was absent on sick leave, and the regiment was now under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Venable and Major Swor. The troops from Columbus, Ky., were organized into an army corps of two divisions, under Major-General

Leonidas Polk. Brigadier-General Cheatham commanded a division of two brigades and Brigadier-General Charles Clark the other; Brigadier-General A. P. Stewart commanded one of Clark's brigades and Colonel R. M. Russell the other. General Stewart's brigade was composed of the Fourth Tennessee, Colonel R. P. Neely; Fifth Tennessee, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Venable; Thirty-Third Tennessee, Colonel A. W. Campbell, and Thirteenth Arkansas, Colonel J. C. Tappan.

CHAPTER III.

BATTLE OF SHILOH.

General Grant had transferred his troops from Ft. Donelson by river to Pittsburg Landing, twenty miles from Corinth, and General Buell was marching overland from Nashville to unite his forces with Gen. Grant. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who was in command at Corinth, determined to attack Grant before Buell could reach him. So, on April 2, he put his army in motion towards Grant's encampment, hoping to make the attack on the morning of the 5th, but the roads became so muddy from continued rains and the passage of so many wagons and field pieces as to be almost impassable. The country was heavily wooded and unsuited to travel and the men generally unused to marching. The officers, in the main, knew nothing practically of campaigning, and the progress was slow and wearisome. Some of the commands did not get up till the evening of the 5th.

On the evening of that day and morning of the 6th the line of battle was formed, with Bragg's corps in the first line, Hardee's in the second and Polk's in the third, with Breckenridge's division as reserve. The Fifth occupied a position a little to the left of the Corinth road.

Soon we were ordered forward. The underbrush was so thick that it was impossible to keep up a good alignment. The firing soon began in front, and we pushed on down the slope into a little clearing extend-

ing along a narrow valley. Those who were the last to push their way through the thicket, especially the file-closers, increased their speed to overtake those who were ahead. Here a grapeshot from a distant battery struck down J. Perry Murrell of Company "K," the first man killed while serving with the regiment.

On the crest of a little ridge beyond the valley we halted, and the alignment was perfected. A little farther on we halted again and deposited our baggage, and, after moving forward 200 or 300 yards, a cannon ball, or shell, cut down the colors in the hands of William Sims, color-bearer. He caught them as they were falling and tied the pieces of the flagstaff together with his canteen strap. John Porter and Ed Ralls were killed, Lieutenant J. P. Cooper and William Whittaker wounded by pieces of shell about the same time, and B. F. Taylor knocked senseless by the explosion. We then moved, by the right flank, about 400 yards and forward about the same distance under a heavy fire of grapeshot, and halted near one of the enemy's encampments, and about fifteen minutes later advanced through the encampment.

Here the brigade was ordered moved to the left.



CAPT. J. P. COOPER.

This movement was executed by three regiments, the Fourth Tennessee, not hearing the command, was left behind. Then advancing across a small stream and up the side of a hill, we were ordered to lie down by General Stewart, who went back to bring up the Fourth Regiment. When this was done the Fourth was ordered to charge the battery, which had been firing into us, and it was captured and silenced, thus enabling us to advance, which we did under a heavy cross-fire from two batteries and infantry and suffering severely in killed and wounded. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Venable observed the One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Tennessee just across a field hotly engaged with the enemy, and he ordered the Fifth forward in support. The men were ordered to lie down for protection, while one piece of Polk's Battery was brought forward and opened fire on the enemy in front. Being annoyed by sharpshooters, who had advanced up a ravine, the regiments were retired about 200 yards and two companies of the One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth and three of the Fifth were ordered to drive them out of the ravine, which they accomplished. Having become separated from the brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Venable says: "I charged on an encampment of the enemy, in which I was successful, and from what observations I could make there appeared to be about 1,200 or 1,500 of the enemy in the camps. I pursued them through their camps, killing and wounding a great many and taking several prisoners."

After moving forward about half a mile the ammunition was found to be nearly exhausted and the regi-

ment was moved to the left about 300 yards to a ravine and the cartridge boxes refilled from wagons. After a halt here of only fifteen or twenty minutes the regiment was moved still farther to the left to avoid an open field into which the enemy were pouring a heavy fire of artillery.

After advancing about 200 yards General Polk, in person, ordered us to charge an encampment in front, by which the only avenue of escape of the Federals in the camps was closed, and other troops coming up on other sides, General Prentiss' division was captured. About the time the surrender was made, Private L. L. Milam of Company "C" rushed up and snatched a Federal flag from the hands of the color-bearer.

As soon as the prisoners had been placed in charge of a cavalry guard and started to the rear, the regiment was moved about 300 yards to the rear and halted to rest. In a few minutes the Federal gunboats opened a terrific fire with shot and shell. Privates James Bouie of Company "C" and one other man were killed, being horribly mangled. We were at once ordered to retreat to the protection of a ravine. The screaming of the huge shells, the crash of falling tree tops, the cries of the wounded were reasons enough to hasten our flight, and we "stood not on the manner of our going." At dusk we moved back still further and bivouacked among the Federal and Confederate dead. The rains poured down the livelong night, but our wearied bodies found repose in sleep.

We were astir at daylight on the 7th (Monday). The great supply of commissary stores in the captured

camps furnished food to fill our empty haversacks and stomachs. The regiment was ordered by General Bragg to report to General Chalmers, on the extreme right. We were marched to the place indicated and were placed in position for the serious work of the day. Lieutenant-Colonel Venable had so strained his voice on the previous day trying to make himself heard above the roar of battle that he could not speak much above a whisper, and it devolved upon Major Swor to give the commands. As many of the guns had been wet by the rain, it was thought best to fire off all of them, clean them out and reload. Major Swor rode rapidly along the line, saying: "When I give the command, 'ready, aim, fire,' aim about ten paces in front and fire into the ground." Before he reached the end of the line some of the men, catching the word "fire," thought the enemy were advancing and began to fire, and soon most of the guns were emptied. Several men who were standing in front were in great danger and some were wounded. Much confusion prevailed for a little while, many believing that the battle had opened. But the cause was soon explained and order restored.

Our position was just in the rear of an open field, the enemy occupying the woods on the opposite side. When the command to advance was given we charged through the field under a withering fire, but we were unable to drive back Buell's fresh troops from their strong position, and were forced to retire to the woods. Again and again the order to charge was repeated, and each time heartily responded to, only to be beaten back with loss. After the officers had be-

come convinced that further attempts would be futile, Private J. A. Aguilar of Company "D" (familiarily known as Jesse Mexican) ran out in the field and, waving his hat over his head, vainly endeavored to induce the men to make another effort, and then yelled out at the top of his voice, "I left me own country to come and fight for ye country, and, d—— ye, ye won't fight for ye own country."

By 2 o'clock General Beauregard became convinced that Grant's reinforcements had made him too strong to be successfully attacked, and ordered a retreat. After moving back to near Shiloh Church we halted for an hour or so, and then, after marching a few miles, we bivouacked for the night.

Shiloh was the least scientifically fought battle of the war. The attack was made in well-formed lines, but the resistance was made very irregular at different points at first in defense of their camps, and our troops were moved back and forth through the thickly wooded country wherever seemingly needed worst, and so the battle was, in the main, a series of independent attacks and defenses, which it is impossible to detail in regular order at this late day, and there are many incidents worthy of record that could not be properly placed in the narrative, some of which, however, will be related.

Color-Bearer Bill Sims was wounded on the first day, and Lieutenant J. P. Cooper of the Color Company "F" carried the colors for a little while, when he gave them to Color-Guard James M. Mitchell. On the second day Mitchell was wounded by a sharpshooter. Sergeant J. B. Milam watched the man

dodge behind an old house and as he reappeared shot him before he could fire again. Lieutenant Lucius Bowman of Company "M" was killed by a shot in the head while standing on a stump cheering on his men.

Colonel A. W. Campbell of the Thirty-Third Tennessee says of one part of the engagement: "Owing to the peculiar location of the ground, the left wing of the Thirty-Third and Fifth Tennessee and Thirteenth Arkansas could not engage the enemy without firing over the regiments in advance of them. * * * I called to the regiments in advance to charge the enemy, which they declined doing. Knowing that I must advance or retire, one or the other, I ordered the Fifth and Thirty-Third to charge, which was done in most gallant style, sweeping the enemy before them and putting them completely to rout. The regiments over which we had charged joined in the pursuit, which was continued by the Fifth Tennessee." General Polk refers to this also in his report. Captain T. H. Conway was wounded in the hand and died at McLemoresville on his way home. All the casualties of the battle will be found in the various company rolls, and this will be true of other battles as well.

Private Thomas B. Miller of Company "D" was wounded about dark Sunday evening and left on the field. General Cheatham, in riding over the battlefield that night, found him and carried him on his horse to the hospital, where he died.

The night of the 7th was another of incessant rain, and next morning we arose drenched to the skin, but continued our retreat. The roads were filled with

wagons and artillery, and the troops wound their way through the thick woods on either side of the road and were soon scattered and commingled in chaotic and indescribable disorder. Lieutenant-Colonel Venable reached camp at Corinth late in the evening, with the colors and an escort of six men. The others straggled in for the next two days, all tired, many wounded and many more sick. Both surgeons being on the sick list, Lieutenant John T. Irion, M. D., was detailed to perform the duties of surgeon, and did noble work in treating the great numbers of sick.

Soon after the battle of Shiloh the flags captured there were sent to Richmond by Lieutenant Clint Aden. Private L. L. Milam of Company "C" had been selected to bear the stand he captured, but his serious sickness prevented his going.

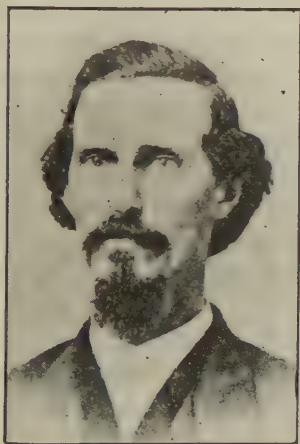


CAPT. JNO. T. IRION.

CHAPTER IV.

REORGANIZATION AND SIEGE AND EVACUATION OF
CORINTH.

About the middle of April the Federal army began its march to Corinth. The place was fortified by General Beauregard, who succeeded to the command on the death of General A. S. Johnston, and every step



CAPT. P. G. SWOR.

of the enemy's advance was stubbornly resisted, and General Hallack advanced only by the slow process of gradual approaches. The Fifth Tennessee bore a full share of the daily skirmishing and picketing during the months of April and May.

In one of these skirmishes Captain P. G. Swor of Company "E" distinguished himself for bravery in gallantly leading a charge on the enemy's pickets. We finally

retired within the fortifications immediately around Corinth. No water was to be had except that in the small creeks, which ceased to flow on the approach of summer, and was covered with a green scum. This stagnant water, which was polluted in various ways,

produced an epidemic of dysentery and typhoid fever, which debilitated, decimated and disheartened the army to a serious extent.

As an unfortunate mistake had been made in enlisting the troops for only one year, and as the time was drawing near when the period of enlistment of many of the regiments would expire, it became necessary that some steps should be taken to keep the ranks of the army filled. Congress, therefore, passed a general conscript law, making every man between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five subject to military service (with a few exceptions). All soldiers who were under eighteen or over thirty-five years old were to be discharged. This law was very unpopular, especially the feature by which the commissioned officers who were not re-elected were to be honorably discharged. The Kentuckians who had enlisted in Tennessee regiments felt that as they were not citizens of the Confederate States that it was unjust to compel them to serve beyond the time for which they had enlisted.

An order was issued for the four smallest companies in the Fifth Regiment to be consolidated into two, thus reducing the number to ten (the usual complement), and for the regiment to be reorganized by the election of field and company officers, which was done. The health of Colonel W. E. Travis had failed to such an extent that he was unable to endure camp life, and he was reluctantly compelled to retire from command of the regiment in which he had taken so much pride and which he had so diligently labored to enlist and equip.

C. D. Venable was elected colonel, William C. Swor lieutenant-colonel and J. J. Lamb major. Colonel Venable appointed the following staff officers: W. D. Kendall, adjutant; Dr. J. M. Brannock, surgeon; Dr. M. D. L. Jordan, assistant surgeon; J. K. Hope, quartermaster; S. E. Barbee, commissary; Rev. S. C. Hearn, chaplain; J. R. Crosswell, sergeant major; C. P. Walker, commissary sergeant; D. B. Howard, quartermaster sergeant; J. P. Kendall, ordnance sergeant, and Joseph B. Jones, ensign.

Companies "A" and "C" were consolidated and lettered "A," and elected the following officers: Captain, B. B. Bunch; first lieutenant, W. H. Wilson; second lieutenant, A. W. Sidebottom; third lieutenant, J. B. Milam. Company "D" became Company "B," and re-elected all its old officers: Captain, A. W. Caldwell; first lieutenant, A. M. Milliken; second lieutenant, Wes M. Humphries; third lieutenant, T. C. Neal. Company "E" became Company "C:" Captain, P. G. Swor; first lieutenant, John P. Rushing; second lieutenant, —. —. ———; third lieutenant, H. R. Linderman. Company "K" became Company "D:" Captain, Joe T. Kendall; first lieutenant, W. E. Harris; second lieutenant, J. W. Howard; third lieutenant, J. M. B. Elliott. Companies "F" and "H" were consolidated and became Company "E:" Captain, J. P. Cooper; first lieutenant, S. W. Alexander; second lieutenant, S. M. Hagler; third lieutenant, F. Marion Killebrew. Company "I" became Company "F:" Captain, Elijah Foust; first lieutenant, John Copeland; second lieutenant, J. C. Tillman; third lieutenant, F. M. Clark. Company "B" became Com-

pany "G:" Captain, H. F. Bowman; first lieutenant, John Hill; second lieutenant, J. Cardwell Wilson; third lieutenant, John I. Simmons. Company "L" became Company "H:" Captain, M. M. Fry; first lieutenant, G. C. Camp; second lieutenant, —. —. ———; third lieutenant, —. —. ———. Company "G" became Company "I:" Captain, John T. Irion; first lieutenant, B. F. Peeples; second lieutenant, James I. Stayton; third lieutenant, D. L. Willett. Company "M" became Company "K:" Captain, J. B. Ward; first lieutenant, J. P. Tyler; second lieutenant, A. E. Tucker; third lieutenant, R. P. Andrews.

As soon as the reorganization was perfected and the men fully realized that they were to be really conscripted for two years longer, without the privilege of visiting their homes and loved ones, they began to take "French leave," singly, in couples and in squads. As the other men who had looked at it from every standpoint, and decided that they could not afford to abandon their posts in the face of the enemy, saw their comrades leave the ranks, deep despondency took hold of them, and the officers who had just been chosen or rechosen to position saw their commands slowly melting away and felt themselves powerless to check the current, their faces wore a continued look of seriousness, and every day seemed like a funeral. One morning as I went to the adjutant's quarters to make my morning report I passed Colonel Venable sitting on a campstool in front of his tent, with his face bowed upon his hands. Looking up and recognizing me, he said: "Well, sergeant, did any of your men leave last night?" I answered: "Yes, colonel,

and some who were on guard, even." His face flushed, his eyes flashed, and he almost hissed the words: "Well, I'm going to call out the regiment this evening and tell the men that if any more of them intend to go, d—— them, to go and be done with it." A day or so later, as the regiment was going out on outpost duty, our brigade commander, General A. P. Stewart, came along and instructed Colonel Venable to halt the regiment and bring it to a front. And then, in his precise, emphatic and apparently curt language, said: "I want to say to the Fifth Regiment that if any more of the men intend to leave, I hope they will go tonight." And spurring his horse, he galloped away. It is due to the men who left the ranks at this time to say that some of them returned to the regiment and that most of the others did valiant service in Forrest's Cavalry. But it is also simple justice to make known to the readers of history the trying circumstances under which the undaunted ones remained at their posts.

Before the end of May the Federal army had closed in around Corinth and cut all the railroads entering the place, thus separating us from our base of supplies, and General Beauregard retreated to Tupelo, Miss., and asked to be relieved from command till his health improved, General Bragg being assigned to command of the army. Many of the soldiers were sick and barely able to march. The rearguard hurried them forward and thus prevented their capture. The movement was begun on the night of May 29, 1862.

Captain John W. Harris' Company "C" of the

Forty-Sixth Tennessee, which was on detached service guarding a bridge when the regiment was captured at Island No. 10, asked that his company be attached to the Fifth, and accompanied us on the Kentucky campaign, doing valiant service.

The months of June and July were spent at Tupelo, Miss., drilling and recuperating for the next campaign. The opportunity to perfect the drill and discipline of the army was of inestimable value, and henceforth we deserved the name of *veterans*, and were much more readily handled on the battlefield and more easily controlled in camp and on the march. July 23 we broke camp and started to Chattanooga, the wagons and artillery going by dirt road. The Fifth went by rail to Mobile, thence by steamboat to Montgomery and by rail again to Chattanooga. A few weeks were spent here in drilling and preparing for a forward movement. Full of hope and eager to advance, we crossed the Tennessee River on a pontoon bridge and marched into Kentucky by way of Pikeville, Sparta, Gainesboro, Hogansville, Mumfordsville and Glasgow to Bardstown. The people rejoiced to see us and showered every possible favor upon us, and we lived on the fat of the land.

CHAPTER V.

BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE.

General Buell, having concentrated his forces at Louisville, moved out to give General Bragg battle. We retired to Danville and Harrodsburg, by the way of Perryville. October 7 we countermarched to Perryville and found the enemy drawn up in line of battle west of the town, and on the morning of the 8th extended his line to his left and took possession of Chaplain's Hill. To meet this movement, General Cheatam was ordered to march his division to the right and prevent our right from being turned. We moved by the right flank to a creek and down the banks of the creek to where the road had been roughly graded up the bluff. General Polk came up just as we reached the bluff, and one of a group of soldiers who were tearing up a Federal flag, held up a piece of it, and said: "Look here, General, what we have." General Polk replied: "Come on and let's get one apiece." After climbing up the steep declivity, we were deployed into line and ordered to lie down in the timber of small growth, in support of Donelson's Brigade. In a few minutes this brigade was ordered to charge Chaplain's Hill, on top of which was posted the Fifth Missouri Battery of eight guns, supported by the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio and One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Regiments. With a yell, Donelson's brave Tennesseans rushed over the intervening space of 100 yards, firing as they ran. The Federal

infantry fired a few rounds and fled pellmell down the hill, and the battery was captured. The sound of firing receded very rapidly as the Confederates pursued the fleeing enemy. And very soon we were ordered to advance. When we reached the crest of the hill we passed between the guns of the captured battery, and saw the dead body of the Federal Brigadier-General Armstrong lying near. We then came into full view of the conflict our comrades were engaged in at a lane about 150 yards down the slope, where they encountered the enemy's second line. But few of the first line could be halted there to help in resisting Donelson's terrible onslaught. The sight of



LIEUT. J. B. MILAM.

the struggle going on at the lane caused us to quicken our pace, and breaking into a double-quick, we covered the intervening space in the shortest possible time. On the way Corporal Bob Harris fell to rise no more, and Lieut. G. C. Camp of Company "H" fell dangerously wounded. At the lane were the limbers and caissons of the Missouri Battery. All the horses had been killed except one, which Sergeant Kennerly, Company "D,"

who was wounded just then, cut loose and rode to the rear. The second line of Federals, when they saw

Stewart's Brigade coming into action, broke and fled also, keeping up a desultory firing as they retired. The pursuit led through a narrow strip of woodland and then up a long ascent through a cornfield. About 100 yards further on Lieutenant J. B. Milam fell, with a severe wound in the leg, and about the same time Ensign J. B. Jones had his thigh-bone broken, but did not loose his hold on the colors, but remarked: "The bearer of our colors has fallen before this, but the flag has never gone down." Lieutenant F. M. Clark took the colors, but soon handed them to Color-Guard A. A. Dinwiddie, who said, in reply to Ensign Jones: "Have no fear, I will try to do my duty."

Andrew Thompson of Company "B" fell mortally wounded, and said to his captain, A. W. Caldwell: "Tell my mother where I fell," and drawing the gallant captain down, kissed his cheek and died.

By this time all semblance of a line had disappeared, but the officers urged the men forward, and they continued to advance, loading and firing as they went. In this field the writer of this received a wound in the arm, disabling him from using his gun, and he retired to the rear. Captain John W. Harris was dangerously wounded in passing through the woodland, and Captain John T. Irion and John R. Peeples placed him behind a large whiteoak tree. J. W. Crutchfield was knocked senseless by the explosion of a bomb. Captain Gillett, acting major, was killed. Colonel Venable was partially disabled by a ball which mashed his sword scabbard, tearing off his belt and breaking his horse's leg. Lieutenant-Colonel

Swor had his horse killed under him, and his son, G. Wash Swor, lost an arm.



LIEUT.-COL. WM. C. SWOR.

To the left of the field a fence divided it from a body of woods, and the left of the regiment followed the fence. Near the top of the long ascent, another fence crossed this at right angles, and just beyond it, on the highest elevation, were placed three Federal batteries of heavy field pieces, which continually belched grape and canister. Behind the cross fence was posted the enemy's third line of battle. In front of the fence some thirty or forty yards, a force of infantry was stationed in a gully. This detachment, on our approach, opened a withering fire of small arms, but the brave Fifth pushed forward in the face of it all. When the occupants of the gully saw the determination of the attacking party, they clambered up the steep ascent and retreated across the open field beyond, over the fence and disappeared beyond the hill. The advancing regiment made good use of the opportunity and cut down many of them before they could get out of range.

The gunners of the battery, seeing their support vanish, waited not for the limbers, but seized their

guns and drew them out of sight over the crest by hand. When the regiment reached the cross-fence, in front of the battery, Privates G. W. Crawford, Sam Archer and a few others, who were near the fence running east and west, found themselves face to face with the Federal line just across in the next field. Archer was fatally shot and the others retired across the gully.

The field officers, unaware of the exact situation, urged the men forward a second and a third time, but each time, lacking support on the left, were compelled to retire. The gunners of the battery again drew their guns forward and opened fire. When the field officers were informed of the situation, the line was formed and marched by the left flank into a body of woods. The day was now drawing to a close, but about dark Donelson's Brigade was ordered forward and the Federal line to the left of the battery was driven from its position, but darkness prevented further pursuit. The names of others killed and wounded will be found on the company rolls.

Cheatham's Tennessee Division captured three Federal batteries and drove back three lines of Federals and won for themselves a distinction for bravery which they ever afterwards maintained on many a bloody field.

About 9 o'clock p. m. General Bragg ordered the troops to retire to Harrodsburg, which they did during the night and the following day. Halting only a day here, we retired to Camp Dick Robinson, and as soon as the stores captured there could be removed, started on our long march to Knoxville, Tenn. On

this retreat the ration was two biscuit and two ounces of pickled pork, or three ounces of beef. Private Houston Taylor, who had been left sick on the advance, had partially recovered and, with a companion, while trying to rejoin his command, was captured by bushwhackers and both mutilated, killed and hung to a tree. Colonel J. H. Sharpe of Mississippi, commanding the rear guard, found their bodies, scoured the vicinity for the perpetrators, found and hung them.

At Harrodsburg, October 7, Major Lamb, Captain Swor and Lieutenants Sidebottom, Tyler and Howard were detached and sent to West Tennessee to secure recruits. They went to Waverly, crossed the Tennessee River, came very near being captured at Camden and finding it impracticable to accomplish anything, returned to the command at Murfreesboro.

After reaching Knoxville an early fall of snow found us without tents and caused much discomfort and suffering. The troops were moved by rail to Tulsa and marched thence to Murfreesboro.

Many regiments had been greatly reduced in numbers, and what was called a temporary consolidation was ordered by General Bragg. The Fourth and Fifth were combined, each regiment forming five companies. Col. O. F. Strahl and Lt.-Col. A. J. Kellar of the Fourth and Maj. J. J. Lamb of the Fifth were assigned as field officers. Companies "A" and "C" combined with Capt. B. B. Bunch and Lieuts. —. —. ———; A. W. Sidebottom and H. R. Linderman. Companies "B" and "E," Capt. A. W. Caldwell and Lieuts. S. W. Alexander, W. M. Humphreys

and T. C. Neal. Companies "D" and "I," Capt. J. T. Kendall and Lieuts. B. F. Peeples, W. E. Harris and J. W. Howard. Companies "F" and "H," Capt. E. Foust and Lieuts. —. —. ———, J. C. Tillman and —. —. ———, and Companies "G" and "K," Capt. J. B. Ward and Lieuts. John I. Simmons, J. P. Tyler and —. —. ———.

Colonel Venable was relieved from duty and ordered to West Tennessee with other officers to secure recruits. He was taken sick, stopped at a farmhouse a few miles out from Murfreesboro and died there.

Ex-Governor James D. Porter says of him: "No officer of his rank was more distinguished, and the truth of history compels the statement that he gave to the Fifth Tennessee Regiment its reputation. It was his leadership that warranted General Polk to refer to it as the brave Fifth Tennessee. He was modest and unassuming; he did not affect the pomp and circumstance of war; he was content to execute and obey orders." No officer of the regiment had a stronger hold on the confidence and affection of both officers and men. The Tennesseans were much rejoiced to enjoy again the privilege of holding the larger part of their native State and to fight for their immediate homes, and those from West Tennessee to be near enough to loved ones to hear from them oftener and to be visited by some of them. It served to nerve their arms in the day of battle.

CHAPTER VI.

BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

General Rosecrans advanced from Nashville during the last days of the year 1862, with the purpose of crushing the Confederate army or driving it from the State. General Bragg formed his army in battle array and awaited the attack. Finding his adversary loth to join the issue of battle, he took the offensive, and on the morning of December 31 General Hardee advanced against the extreme right of the Federal line and drove it back, causing it to gradually change its front almost to a right angle to its original position. As Polk's Corps rested in position, they could hear the firing on the left gradually extend forward, and as brigade after brigade swung into line, the rattle of musketry and roar of artillery drew nearer, till the time came for Polk's Corps to take up the movement. Withers' Division had constructed light breastworks of rails and some earth. The position was in the edge of the timber, in front of which lay an open field. Beyond the field, some 400 yards away, a Federal battery had been masked in the edge of the cedar brake. Cheatham's Division was from 500 to 800 yards in the rear of Withers'.

Gen. A. P. Stewart says of his brigade (now consisting of the Fourth and Fifth consolidated, Nineteenth, Twenty-Fourth and Thirty-First and Thirty-Third consolidated, all Tennessee regiments): "We gradually swung left forward and occasionally halted

to readjust the line. Several men were wounded by the battery in front. Moved on from this position to the Nashville pike and faced to the left. Marched a short distance down the road to bring the right under cover of the woods, and then again to the front, crossing open ground, between the pike and cedar brake beyond, under heavy fire of both artillery and infantry. We advanced to the relief of the front line, which was giving way, and by a rapid fire, beginning with the Nineteenth on the left, and gradually extending to the right, drove back the enemy, who fled in confusion, leaving many dead and wounded behind. Near the edge of the woods came upon the First Missouri Battery that had annoyed us so much, and which the enemy were attempting to move. Our advance was so rapid and fire so destructive, they were compelled to abandon two pieces and one or two caissons. We pressed rapidly forward and drove the enemy before us. They attempted to make a stand at several points, but, unable to endure our fire, were driven through the cedars and across the open field beyond to the high ground in the vicinity of the railroad. Here they took shelter under the guns of three or four batteries. These batteries opened upon us and for some time we were exposed to a terrific fire of shell, canister and spherical case. We had no artillery and were nearly out of ammunition. The brigade was halted and both sent for. While moving through the cedars Jackson's Brigade came up on our right, with the Fifth Georgia on our immediate right, and with the Fourth and Fifth Tennessee, advanced beyond the general line and delivered a heavy and well-sustained

fire upon the retreating ranks of the enemy, doing fine execution. Colonel Jacques of the First Louisiana delivered an order to Colonel Tansil (Thirty-First and Thirty-Third Tennessee) from General Cheatham to move by companies to the rear, and other regiments followed this one." But General Stewart soon halted and reformed the line and moved forward again to the edge of the woods, remaining till dark, then withdrew a few hundred yards to the rear to bivouac, gathering up small arms, ammunition and equipments, which were sent to the rear next day in wagons. Pickets were placed in front. On the morrow at daylight the troops were advanced to the edge of the cedar thicket and lay there all day exposed continually to the fire of the enemy's batteries, but protected some by intrenchments. This was continued for three days. The failure of Breckinridge's attack on the east side of Stone River the evening of January 2, 1863, convinced General Bragg of the impossibility of dislodging General Rosecrans from his strong position, and on the night of January 3 he withdrew and retired to Shelbyville and Tullahoma and went into winter quarters.

Congress, having enacted a law giving each company the privilege of selecting one man in its ranks whom they regarded as the bravest man in each battle to receive a medal from Congress, the following men were selected by the different companies of the Fifth: Company "A," Corp. W. F. Diggs; Company "B," Sergt. J. A. Aguilar; Company "C," Sergt. L. D. Holland; Company "D," Private W. T. (Link) Ballard; Company "E," Corp. W. A. Thompson; Company "F,"

Private J. J. Hagler; Company "G," Private D. C. Baucum; Company "H," Private W. C. Malin; Company "I," Private G. D. Coston; Company "K," Corp. J. B. Johnson. Of these Ballard, Malin and Coston were killed. Other casualties will be found in the company rolls.

The author was absent on furlough waiting for his wound received at Perryville to heal, and so was not an eye witness or participant in the battle of Murfreesboro; hence cannot go into details so well.

CHAPTER VII.

THE SUMMER OF 1863.

While at Shelbyville smallpox appeared in the Fifth Regiment and all the command was vaccinated and the disease stamped out. Stewart's Brigade, after remaining here a few days, was ordered on outpost duty at Guy's Gap, nine miles north of Shelbyville, on the Murfreesboro pike, and here we remained from February 7 till June 27. These were the halcyon days of our soldier life. Encamped in a rich locality, where the people were hospitable to a fault, we had the best of foraging ground, and fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs, butter, chickens, etc., formed a part of our regular fare, and many of us had each what Lieut. W. E. Harris called a "farm yard," where we were always welcome and from which we always returned loaded with good things to eat, paying for it, of course. When the fine wheat crop ripened, many soldiers were allowed to help reap the golden grain that otherwise would have been lost for want of harvesters. The daily drill and weekly inspection were kept up, but hardened by camp life and inured to fatigue by hard marches, we cared not for these necessary duties. We were maneuvered in brigade drill for the first time and our evolutions much improved.

A large bush arbor was erected and seated with rough lumber, and regular religious services held by the chaplains and other ministers each Sabbath, and prayer meetings held on Wednesday nights. A Sun-

day school was organized, with John R. Peeples as superintendent, and also singing classes formed, several dozen copies of the *Southern Harmony* being ordered from Atlanta. When the open weather of spring came there were protracted services held at night for weeks. The arbor was lighted by fires built on small scaffolds on three sides. A great religious revival was the result of these meetings, and under the fervent preaching of Chaplains S. C. Hearn of the Fifth Regiment, McCutchen of the Twenty-Fourth, aided by Lieut. B. F. Peeples of Company "I," J. W. Pillow of Company "D," — — Butts of Stanford's Battery and others and several citizen ministers, many of the soldiers were warned to "flee the wrath to come," and pointed to "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world," and very many happily converted, and many devoted and faithful Christians, now widely scattered, look back to those days and nights as the time when they "enlisted under the banner of King Immanuel." Nearly a hundred conversions were reported. About sixty of them were baptized, mostly by immersion. These were admitted into a Christian association composed of Christians of various denominations. The effect of these meetings on the morals of the brigade was very marked. Profanity, obscenity, gambling, card playing for fun became much less common and religion became a common topic of conversation.

Late in June the Federals advanced towards Tullahoma and captured Hoover's and Liberty Gaps, and it became necessary to abandon our fortified position, four miles north of Shelbyville, and retire to Tulla-

homa. After some skirmishing it was deemed unwise to try to hold the position there and we retreated still further, crossing Cumberland Mountain on July 3 and 4, and the Tennessee River at Bridgeport a day or so later. Marched part of the way to Chattanooga and then boarded a welcome train reaching Chattanooga on the 7th, and went into camp (or bivouac) on the same ground we occupied in August, 1862. General Stewart having been promoted to major-general, Colonel Strahl of the Fourth was placed in command of the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. A. J. Kellar of the regiment. Lieut. B. F. Peeples was made captain of Company "I," vice Capt. Jno. T. Irion, resigned; M. Corbett, second lieutenant of Company "C;" Joseph H. Jordan, second lieutenant of Company "E;" G. W. Crawford, third lieutenant of Company "E;" J. L. Lemonds, second lieutenant of Company "I," and Sam Kirkpatrick, third lieutenant of Company "K." Lieut.-Col. W. C. Swor resigned on August 8, 1863, and Maj. J. J. Lamb was promoted to colonel, and later Capt. B. B. Bunch to major. Lieut. J. L. Lemonds, after serving one year as a subaltern in Company "C," was discharged at the reorganization. After a short visit home he returned and enlisted as a private in Company "B," carrying a musket for about a year, when he was elected second lieutenant of Company "I," and later promoted to first lieutenant. During August and the first week in September we were occupied in fortifying Chattanooga, and after the Federals advanced, in picketing the Tennessee River. The enemy having crossed Lookout Mountain south of us, we abandoned Chattanooga and

marched to LaFayette, Ga. While here an order was made for every fifteenth man to be detached as cooking detail, and ever afterwards, except when in winter quarters, this rule was continued, and this detail was kept from a mile to five miles in the rear, and our food, ready cooked, brought to us each day, an arrangement we were often thankful for.

CHAPTER VIII.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

From September 8 to 17 we maneuvered, marched and counter-marched between Chattanooga and LaFayette, Ga. On the latter date we moved in the direction of Chattanooga, camping on the night of September 18 at Lee & Gordon's mill, on Chickamauga Creek. On the morning of the 19th we crossed the creek a mile below the mill, and after resting awhile double-quickened on in the direction of the firing, which had now begun. Soon passed Hood's Division and learned without doubt that Longstreet's Corps had come to reinforce us. This cheered our hearts and buoyed us up for the coming conflict. But we felt humiliated and mortified when we saw how much better clothed they were than ourselves.

Soon after we met cavalry filing to the rear and saw their wounded. A mile or so further on we fronted and advanced in line, and stray shells and even minnies began to fly over us, one of the latter wounding Dick Coley of Company "E," and R. A. Burton of Company "A." We halted in the edge of the woods and in a little while moved forward in line of battle, partly across an old field grown up in bushes and saplings. Gen. Preston Smith appeared and cautioned us not to fire on his men, who were in front. We were soon ordered back to the edge of the woods. During this movement the balls were flying pretty thick from the fighting in front, and W. C. Alexander

of Company "A," J. J. Hagler and W. H. Allen of Company "F," and J. D. Wilson of Company "D," were wounded, and Lieutenant Webber of the Fourth killed. We were again advanced into the old field under fire, but again were ordered back to the woods, remaining there till nightfall. About sundown the enemy attacked the Confederates just to our right, and Maney's and Churchill's Brigades were moved to the right and soon repulsed them, but the brave Gen. Preston Smith was killed. At night Companies "G" and "K" were placed on picket. All day long the firing continued, being heaviest on our left. On the morning of the 20th, the dead strewn on the battlefield were white with the early frost, and brought to our minds the fact that we were in the midst of death, though for awhile almost deathly silence reigned. But as the sun rose and climbed upward, the crack of rifles on the skirmish line began and was soon followed by the roar of artillery, and ere long the battle was raging right, left and front. All the morning we lay in the edge of the woods exposed to the shelling of a battery. Some of the shells fell short, some passed over, and one striking the ground about fifty yards in front, ricocheted and struck Gid. Comer of Company "I" on the hip, crushing it and inflicting a mortal wound. It rolled off on the arm of J. W. Pillow of Company "D," covering it with blood and benumbing it temporarily, but luckily did not explode. The regiment stood the severe test of the shelling without flinching.

The enemy was driven back in the evening and we were moved to the right and forward, and again ex-

posed to heavy shelling. Late in the evening we were moved forward again with Wright's Brigade, General Cheatham taking charge and giving the commands in person. Strahl's brigade, however, was soon halted, and only Wright's advanced. Longstreet's Corps had driven the enemy from their breastworks on our extreme left, and the whole line moved forward, and the enemy fled toward Chattanooga.

As the sound of the firing receded and became less and less distinct in the distance, Generals Polk and Cheatham and others assembled in our front and listened attentively to the rebel yells that took the place of the sounds of cannon and musketry, and Gen. Polk remarked: "Isn't that grand?" We moved forward a little. As night came on we prostrated ourselves on the ground and slept as only tired soldiers can sleep. We had suffered much for water during the two days, as it had to be brought from Chickamauga Creek, two or three miles away.

Next morning a pleasant episode occurred. A few men in each company had secured rifles at Shiloh. Soon afterward these had been ordered given to Company "K," that the distribution of ammunition might be made easier. At Perryville and Murfreesboro many others had thrown down their muskets and picked up rifles. These, in turn, had been given to other regiments, and the Fifth compelled to put up with the heavy old Belgian muskets. But on this morning every man had secured either an Enfield or a Springfield rifle from the battlefield, and so when we formed where we had stacked arms on the pervious evening,

and the order "take arms" was given, the men shouldered their rifles and marched away, leaving the row of old muskets stacked, proud of their rifles, which they henceforth used till the end of the war. Col. J. J. Lamb commanded the regiment for the first time in battle, and we were proud of his courage, coolness and military bearing. Maj. Henry Hampton of the Fourth had been assigned to duty with the regiment and Lieutenant-Colonel Finley, also of the Fourth, soon after the battle.

We followed the enemy into Chattanooga valley, saw them occupy the fortifications we had erected a few weeks before, which we proceeded to inclose with another cordon of entrenchments. A good many promotions and changes took place during the next few weeks. Capt. J. T. Kendall, who had been absent on furlough was assigned to duty in Companies "D" and "I," and Captain Peeples relieved. Lieut. J. L. Lemonds of Company "I" was promoted to first lieutenant, Sergt. E. H. Rennolds was elected third lieutenant of Company "D" and assigned to duty, Sergts. John E. Flack and George H. Wynns of Company "I" were elected second and third lieutenants, Lieutenant Wynns being assigned to duty and Lieutenant Flack detached. Sergeant N. C. Howard was elected third lieutenant of Company "A" and assigned, and G. W. Crawford, second lieutenant of Company "E" and assigned, also Lieuts. W. E. Harris and J. W. Howard of Company "D" were put on detached service.

October 8th President Davis visited the army. The troops were formed in line along the works, and as

he passed we had a good look at him, and gave him lusty cheers. On the 13th the band of the First Tennessee went to General Bragg's headquarters and serenaded the President, many of us soldiers accompanying it. He made a short speech. While encamped around Chattanooga the weather was very rainy, the fatigue duty in fortifying very hard, the rations very short and our clothing scant, and without tents to protect us, we suffered very much.

October 25, Cheatham's and Stevenson's Divisions were sent to East Tennessee, going by rail to Charleston and marching to Sweetwater. Longstreet's Corps soon relieved us and we returned to Chattanooga valley. Our train was wrecked by spreading rails on our return trip and several men injured. The wheels of the boxcar in which Caldwell's company was traveling broke through the floor and Lieut. G. W. Crawford's leg was caught between the wheels and floor timbers, and he could only be extricated with a crowbar. The damaged cars were tumbled off the track, the train coupled up and we started again. A few miles further on the engine jumped the track and we counted the cross ties the balance of the distance.

Cheatham's Division, composed entirely of Tennesseans, was regarded by General Bragg as too clanish, and it was decided to break it up by an exchange of brigades. Strahl's Brigade was sent to Stewart's Division. While the men did not dislike serving under their old commander, they did not want to leave "Old Frank" or their fellow Tennesseans, and much dissatisfaction ensued.

CHAPTER IX.

BATTLE OF MISSION RIDGE.

The author was absent at Atlanta on a short furlough during this battle, hence is not able to give an account as an eye witness.

Before daylight on the morning of November 24, 1863, General Hooker's Corps assaulted the Confederate position on Lookout Mountain and carried it. On the evening and night of that day General Bragg withdrew from his fortified line in the valley and occupied a new line along the crest of Mission Ridge. General Sherman threw a pontoon bridge across the river near the northern terminus of the ridge and attacked our right flank. General Hooker marched across the valley to Rossville, at the southern end of the ridge, and attacked our left flank, and General Thomas, with three lines of battle, advanced in front, General Grant commanding the whole. The Confederate skirmish line was posted beyond the foot of the ridge. The Thirty-Third Tennessee, acting as skirmishers for Strahl's Brigade, were about 200 yards from the foot of the ridge. The Fourth and Fifth Tennessee were posted in a short rifle pit about one-third way up the slope, as support for the skirmish line. Companies "G" and "K" were on detached service, guarding the division wagon train.

Late in the evening of November 25th the Federal lines advanced to the attack, and those who witnessed it describe it as the grandest spectacle they

ever saw. The commands of the officers could be distinctly heard. On their approach the skirmishers slowly retired before them, followed by the steady advance of the first line. Colonel Lamb stood on the mountain side, just in rear of the colors, without protection, and with his arms folded called out to the men: "I don't want a gun fired till I give the command, and then every man fire, and continue to load and fire until further orders." When the line reached the foot of the ridge and began the ascent, Colonel Lamb's voice rang out clear and distinct in the awful stillness: "Ready! Aim!! Fire!!!" The regiment took steady aim and poured in a volley, of which every ball seemed to find its mark, and tore great gaps in the Federal line, and brought it to a sudden halt. A cheer from their comrades on the top of the ridge animated and nerved the men, and the rattle of ramrods sounded distinctly as they reloaded and poured volley after volley into the remnant of the line of blue-coats, and then into the second one as it came up. Neither the first or second line advanced beyond the point where the regiment's fire met them. By the time the third line came up, the first line to the right and left of the Fourth and Fifth had almost reached a point opposite to their position, and then the order to retire was given. Some of the men thought the chances too desperate to undertake to climb the ridge under such a fire as they knew they would receive, and remained in the trench and were captured. Others preferred to take any risk rather than go to a Yankee prison. When they emerged from the rifle pit they drew a concentrated fire from front and both

flanks. Capt. E. Foust was killed and Capt. J. T. Kendall dangerously wounded and died under knife of the Federal surgeon at Chattanooga a few days later. Sam B. Cox, of Company "I" fell mortally wounded just after leaving the rifle pit. Sergt. W. D. Hendricks was shot through the shoulder, and the same ball wounded Jno. R. Peeples, who was just in front of him. Lieut. Geo. H. Wynns, just out of a spell of fever, ran till he was exhausted, fell, and after the Federal lines had passed him, returned to the rifle-pit and surrendered. Lieut. Joe H. Jordan was killed before reaching the summit, also Marcus D. Milan and Bose Crutchfield. W. J. Nash reached the breastworks on top of the ridge, and was so nearly exhausted that his comrades had to drag him over the works.

The few men of the Fourth and Fifth who were fortunate enough to reach the crest of the ridge found only a thin skirmish line to repel the advancing hosts of the enemy, but they halted and stood ready for the task. Capt. A. W. Caldwell, observing that a large body of Federals had taken refuge in a deep ravine near the top of the ridge, called on the Fourth and Fifth to charge them, and led the way to the brink of



CAPT. J. T. KENDALL.

the ravine, where a heavy and destructive fire was poured into the living mass, killing and wounding a great many. Soon, however, the enemy, who had advanced on the left, were seen marching to cut off the regiment's retreat, and they were forced to retire, and, crossing the ridge, they started down the eastern slope.

General Bragg dashed up on his horse and called out: "Don't run, boys; don't run. Here's your country; here's your General, and here's your flag." A fleeing Confederate replied: "Yes, and here's your mule," as he leaped the bushes in long strides down the decline. About half way down the slope Gen. A. P. Stewart rode up to Ab Dinwiddie, the color-bearer, and said: "Whose colors are these?" Dinwiddie promptly replied: "Fourth and Fifth Tennessee." General Stewart said: "Give me your colors." Dinwiddie replied: "General, you cannot have my colors, but I will plant them where you direct or die in the attempt." "Plant them there beyond that little glade," General Stewart ordered. Dinwiddie promptly obeyed the order, and then General Stewart called out: "Fourth and Fifth Regiments, Strahl's Brigade, you have never failed me; you won't now. Rally on your colors and protect your army." Every man of the regiment who was in hearing and others of various commands rallied on the colors, and less than a hundred poured a hot fire into the rapidly advancing enemy and checked them till the remnants of other regiments could be rallied down near the Chickamauga Creek and a disastrous rout prevented.

Night coming on, they retired across the creek and

dropped down and slept and rested their tired bodies. The retreat soon became orderly and was continued to Dalton, about thirty miles. At Ringgold Gap Cleburne's Division ambushed the pursuing Federals and put an end to the pursuit. The four (consolidated) companies of the Fifth went into action with 119 men; 60 of these were killed, wounded or captured.

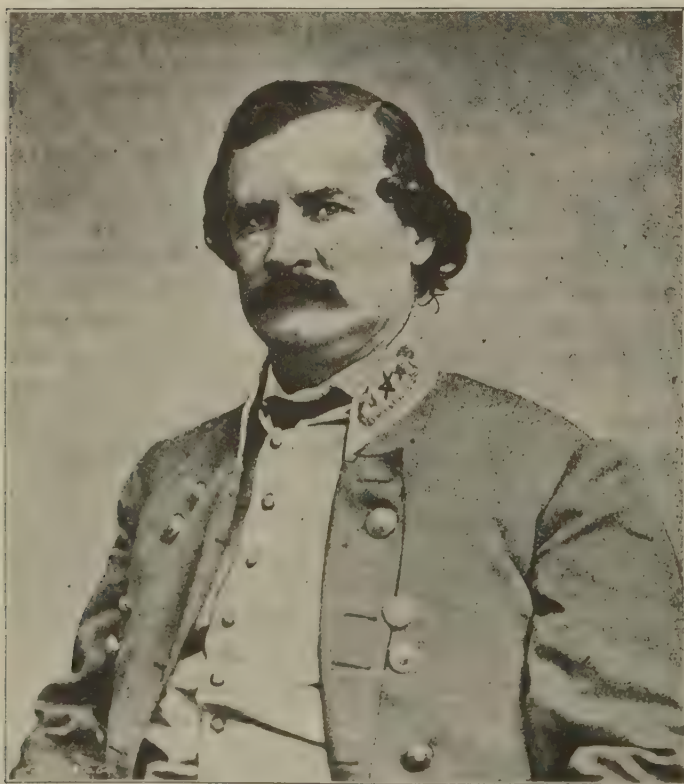
Gen. J. E. Johnston superseded General Bragg soon after we reached Dalton, and soon brought order out of chaos. Every department of the army was overhauled and improved, and he soon inspired the soldiers with a confidence which remained unshaken till the close of the war. This confidence was exceeded only by that given by General Lee's men to their chief.

One of General Johnston's first acts was to reconstruct Cheatham's Tennessee Division. Great was the joy of the soldiers of the volunteer State to get back under "Old Frank" and to once more fight together to maintain the reputation they had made at Perryville and magnified at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga.

At Dalton comfortable shanties were soon erected, and these protected us from the rigors of the extremely cold winter that followed. The first week in January, 1864, the coldest weather of the war, was experienced, and it was the lot of the regiment to be on provost guard duty in Dalton, and we suffered very much, patrolling the streets and bivouacking in an unfinished hotel, without window or door shutters, and with only a scant supply of wood.

On February 20, Cheatham's Division was ordered

to Mississippi to reinforce General Polk. We went by rail to Montgomery, Ala., then by steamer to Selma



GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM.

and by rail again to Demopolis, whither General Polk had retreated. The enemy had already begun to retire when we reached Demopolis, and next day we

started on our return. This trip was a great benefit to us in the way of recreation. At every station crowds of ladies, old men and children gathered to see us, and the waving of handkerchiefs and cheers of men and boys gave us a new stimulus, bringing back to our minds the early days of the war, and we returned to camp refreshed and inspired for the coming decisive campaign. We found our shanties had been nearly all used by Jackson's Brigade for fuel, and we were very wrathly on account of it. March 22 there was a smart fall of snow, and the brigade determined to take vengeance on Jackson's Brigade for the loss of our quarters, and, filling our haversacks with hard-pressed snowballs, we formed in line, with officers on horseback, and charged them in their camp. Though they resisted stubbornly, we drove them out and captured their general. It was a stirring scene; the air filled with flying snowballs, the orders of the officers and the yells of the men seemed much like real war.

As the open weather of the spring came on an opportunity to hold open-air religious meetings was again afforded our faithful chaplains, and another revival commenced. Services were first held in a small church building east of Dalton, and when the congregations outgrew it, a brush arbor was built near by, and many soldiers were hopefully converted under the earnest preaching of those who had been so successful at Guy's Gap, aided by others, among whom was Rev. R. W. Norton, formerly principal of Spring Hill Academy, in Henry County, and who had been recently appointed chaplain of the Nineteenth Tennessee. Just before the opening of the campaign a

sad accident occurred. One night during the "altar exercises," while several were kneeling and deeply interested in their salvation, a tree which had been burning at the root for some time fell across the kneeling men, killing ten of them and wounding another one fatally. None of them, however, belonged to the Fifth. This incident elicited much earnest discussion, many soldiers taking the position that those who were killed would be saved, as others also, they declared, would be who lost their lives in defense of their country. Many others of us, however, though unconverted, felt that it was not safe to risk our chances for heaven on such false theology.

During the latter part of April, 1864, General Johnston began to fortify his position at Dalton, Rocky Face Ridge, just west of the town, forming a strong natural position. Early in May General Sherman began his advance. Cheatham's Division occupied rifle pits just to the right of Mill Creek Gap. Here brisk skirmishing was kept up for several days. On the evening of May 8, being in reserve, the Fourth and Fifth Regiments were sent to reinforce some cavalry at Dug Gap. After a roundabout march of ten miles, part of it at double quick and part of it up the mountain side, we reached there thoroughly fatigued. We found the small force of Confederates stubbornly resisting the attack of the enemy in a slight depression in the ridge through which ran the road. Quickly deploying to the right and left, we poured in a heavy fire on the assaulting column. Elevated above the attacking party and protected by rocks and trees, we held a great advantage, and our combined forces were

enabled to repulse them without any casualties except some slight wounds. The enemy shelled heavily about the close of the day. We threw up fortifications during the night. We were relieved at daylight next morning. At the opening of the campaign our musicians were detailed to act on the infirmary corps, and as nurses at the field hospitals, and did excellent service in these capacities.

CHAPTER X.

BATTLE OF RESACA.

Part of Sherman's forces having passed through Snake Creek Gap and advanced toward the Western & Atlantic Railroad, General Johnston abandoned his position at Dalton and marched to Resaca, where we arrived on the evening of May 13.

After a short rest a line of battle was formed and the Fourth Regiment thrown out as skirmishers. We moved forward about a mile, and on passing over the crest of a hill we came suddenly in view of the enemy. A steep descent led to a small valley, beyond which, on a low ridge, the Federals were posted. The hillside was in timber and the valley an open field. Our skirmishers had already drawn the enemy's fire, and as we came over the hill the line of battle opened on us with a discharge of rifles at a range of about 300 yards. We halted here and returned the fire. The crest of the hill was very crooked and we struck it at its most retired part, and thus came into view first. As other parts of the line came in sight of the enemy they also became engaged, thus forming a curved line. General Hardee (in whose corps we now were) came along on foot and ordered us to advance down the side of the hill till the line was much nearer straight. This brought us nearer the enemy and exposed us without protection. Parts of the hillside had considerable undergrowth and seemed to screen us from view, but there were some open spaces, which enabled the

enemy to see the troops distinctly. One of these opens was occupied by Companies "G" and "K," and the enemy's fire was concentrated upon them, causing them to lose heavily. Firing was kept up till night-fall. Capt. J. B. Ward, Company "K," was killed, and also Corp. A. D. Beckwith, Company "D." He had been a very wicked man, but was converted at the Dalton revival a few weeks previous. He was sitting by a small hickory, too small to protect him, and when struck by a minnie ball, seemed to realize that the end was nigh. He dropped his gun, commenced to clap his hands, and exclaimed: "Bless the Lord!" and in a few seconds was dead. This scene affected all who witnessed it, and one comrade tells me that it changed the whole current of his life. About twenty were wounded, Maj. B. B. Bunch severely in the thigh, Lieut. A. W. Sidebottom in the head, R. P. Kirby fell with a broken ankle, causing the loss of his foot; T. J. Broach received three wounds; A. McFarland and M. M. Parker of Company "K" died of their wounds; Lieut. R. P. Andrews of Company "K" and others were wounded.

Soon after dark picks and spades were brought up



MAJ. B. B. BUNCH.

and the whole night spent in fortifying, half of the command working till midnight and the other half

till morning, and by daylight we were pretty well ensconced in rifle pits.



LIEUT. A. W. SIDEBOTTOM.

On the 14th the author was in charge of the regimental picket line, stationed behind slight fortifications at the foot of the hill. About 10 a. m. the enemy's skirmishers advanced and secured possession of a ditch running through the valley, in spite of heavy fire from both the picket line and line of battle. They were then able to enfilade our slight

works and make us lie very low, but, fortunately, none were injured.

About noon Lieutenant Rennolds secured from Colonel Lamb the relief of the pickets, something never before or since attempted in the face of the enemy.

During the 14th and 15th almost continual skirmishing was kept up and two of the Fifth wounded. A Federal battery shelled our line a good deal. A shell fell into the rifle pit, where it lay sizzling and ready to explode. Lieut. F. M. Clark and A. H. Lankford each grabbed at it and together threw it out of the works. It exploded before it struck the ground. The works were strengthened on the night of the 14th.

General Sherman, having thrown a pontoon across the Oostanaula River, beyond our left flank, and crossed troops, thus threatening our communications, General Johnston abandoned Resaca on the night of the 15th. We crossed the river on bridges and marched all night, and the next day halted awhile near Calhoun and formed line of battle, but later marched seven miles further and bivouacked as tired and sleepy as we had ever been. On the 17th, marched to within two miles of Adairsville and bivouacked, but the Federals pressed our cavalry rear guard back till we had to form line and other regiments skirmished with them till night. Retired again at 10 p. m. and marched three miles beyond Kingston. The men beginning to succumb to the hard marching and loss of sleep.

On the 19th we formed in battle order about 10 a. m. As about half the Federal army was advancing on each of the two roads, General Johnston planned to attack and try to crush one column before the other could come to its relief, but just as we were ready to attack, a false report that the enemy was coming in by a road to our rear caused him to abandon the plan, and he ordered the line to retire. This we did by the right of companies to the rear. As we were in open fields, on comparatively level ground, a fine view of the movement could be had, and it presented a grand sight. The pace was double-quick for about three miles to Cass Station, where we took up a new position along a low ridge, and the Fifth Regiment was thrown out as skirmishers. The commands who were in line of battle fortified during the night.

At a council of war held during the early part of the night, two of the corps commanders expressed the opinion that they could not hold their positions for two hours against Sherman's attack, and it was decided to retire behind the Etowah River. Early next morning the army moved back, and the Fifth soon followed, overtaking the command at Cartersville. We crossed the river on a pontoon bridge and went into bivouac. Here for several days we enjoyed a much appreciated rest and transformed the woods into an immense laundry.

CHAPTER XI.

BATTLE OF ELLSBURY RIDGE.

The Federals crossed the Etowah River at three places between Rome and the Western & Atlantic Railroad bridge, and sent two columns to Dallas and one towards Marietta. General Stewart's Division checked the latter at New Hope Church. On May 27 we marched to the left of New Hope about four miles and advanced in line of battle, with the Fifth thrown out as skirmishers. We met and checked the advance of the enemy at Ellsbury Ridge, about a mile east of Dallas. There was heavy skirmishing during the day. Sergt. Julian Frazier, Company "I," was killed lying behind a clay root, and B. A. Haguewood, Company "A;" George Poyner, Company "B;" Ben Kendall, Company "C;" James Thornton, Company "E," and James Rainey of the band, wounded. Lieut. H. L. Linderman being the only commissioned officer present in Companies "A" and "C," Lieut. E. H. Rennolds was assigned to duty with that company temporarily. The line of battle fortified during the day, and at night the pickets dug "picket holes" large enough to hold a group of four men each, which practice was ever afterward kept up.

On the night of the 27th all the troops except the picket line and Lewis' Brigade, as support, were moved to the right. Colonel Lamb was left in command of the picket line of Cheatham's Division, and Gen. W. B. Bate of the picket line of the whole corps.

The skirmishing continued on the 28th and 29th. On the former day Gen. Bate, by instruction of Gen. Johnston, ordered the picket line supported by Lewis' Brigade to advance and feel of the enemy, to determine whether or not he was still in force on this part of the line. On receiving the order Colonel Lamb sent his acting adjutant, Lieut. J. L. Lemonds, to deliver it to subordinate officers. He had proceeded but a short distance before the signal gun was fired prematurely. Lewis' Brigade moved out of their works and advanced to the attack. They were met by a murderous fire of all arms, and after suffering heavy loss, retired to the breastworks. The enemy meanwhile opened a heavy fire all along the line. A masked battery was developed in our front, only 200 yards distant, and the discharges of grapeshot were fearful, indeed. The firing was too high, however, and our men protected or our loss would have been great. Herron of Company "C" was killed. The firing lasted about half an hour. When Lewis' Brigade retired to the works the pickets on that part of the line followed. When Lieutenant Rennolds observed the left of Companies "A" and "C" falling back, he inquired the reason, and was told that those to the left had retired. He ordered them to only swing back and keep up connection with the right. Colonel Lamb ordered the pickets to return to their posts, and, commencing on the left, came along personally supervising the movement. On reaching Companies "A" and "C" one of the pickets said to him: "Look at that Yankee flag, Colonel." As he stopped to look, another one said to him: "You had better get into the picket hole;

you are in full view of the pickets there." At that moment a sharpshooter fired at him and he fell mortally wounded. I looked in the direction of the sound of the gun, saw the man who had fired, the smoke of his gun plainly visible, and heard him cry out: "I hit him! I hit him!" The men pulled him into the hole, and called loudly for the infirmary corps. As the litter-bearers came into view the sharpshooters opened fire on them, and Barney Daniel was shot through the foot. He crawled and limped away. The others, with the help of the pickets and by taking a circuitous route through the bushes, succeeded in getting Colonel Lamb to the rear. He lived only a day or so. The regiment suffered a great loss by his death. He was one of our bravest and best officers. Henceforth we were commanded by field officers of other regiments.

On the 29th James Owens and B. G. Deets were both wounded by pieces of the same ball, which struck the barrel of Owens' gun and split. They both extracted the pieces with a knife and did not leave their posts.

About 9 p. m. on the 29th we were relieved by Ross' Brigade of cavalry, and, after marching four miles, rejoined the division.

CHAPTER XII.

BATTLE OF KENNESAW MOUNTAIN.

Sherman continued to move by the left flank to secure control of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, and General Johnston followed the movement by extending his line to the right. In moving by the right flank we would sometimes be halted where the position was already fortified, and at others beyond the intrenched line, in which case our arms would be stacked, skirmishers thrown out, and we would begin to fell trees and, placing the logs along the line selected by the engineers for our rifle pits, would then, with pick and spade, dig a trench behind the logs and throw the earth in front of them, till, standing in the ditch, we could just see over the logs. Above this a head-log would be placed, leaving just space enough to aim the guns through.

Skirmishing was kept up continually, we sometimes driving the enemy back, and sometimes being driven ourselves. In one of these skirmishes Corp. T. J. Patterson of Company "I" was captured. At another time Lieut. N. C. Howard, who was in charge of part of the picket line when charged by the enemy's skirmishers, found that they had been cut off from the line of retreat. Lieutenant Howard directed that they start off one at a time and proceed cautiously to the left, taking advantage of every tree or clump of bushes to screen them from view, he being the last to leave the post. All escaped safely except Dock Ed-

wards and George Forrest, who tried to run the gauntlet, and the latter was killed and the former wounded. On June 15th the Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment was sent to Maney's Brigade, and the Forty-First took its place in Strahl's. In extending to the right our line had been retired till our left was exposed to being flanked. General Johnston withdrew to a new line extending along the crest of Kennesaw Mountain and to some distance to the right and left. This position was one of the best fortified lines held by the army of



LIEUT. N. C. HOWARD.

Tennessee during the continuance of the war. Just at the western extremity of the mountain the line curved backward and crossed a foothill, on which was placed one of our batteries, and then crossed a creek. The creek bottom being muddy, the breastworks ceased at its edge and began again beyond the creek. The Fourth and Fifth Regiments were placed in reserve ready to defend, if need be, this gap in the works.

About 9 a. m. May 27, 1864, the Federals assaulted the mountain in several lines of battle. The roar of artillery and the continual crash of small arms was terrific beyond description. Many of the shells aimed

at the battery on the hill flew over and fell and exploded around us (as we stood at attention, ready to move at a moment's notice), wounding several in the Fourth Regiment.

The Federals were repulsed and lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. They, however, took refuge under the upper terrace of the mountain and fortified; in some places not more than fifty yards from our works, in others farther away, where they remained, keeping up a harrassing fire all day and sometimes at night. Just where the mountain dipped down at its western end the most destructive fighting occurred, and became known as the "Dead Angle." Here the enemy's fortified line approached nearest to our fortifications.

On the night after the attack our rifle pits at this most exposed point were very much widened and the defending force doubled. Our regiment took its turn in occupying this dangerous position. On the 29th the enemy was allowed, under flag of truce, to collect its dead between the trenches and bury them. On the following night, while in the trenches, we slept none, only dozed a little, skirmishing being kept up pretty well all night, and about midnight a false alarm was given, and there was heavy firing for awhile. These night alarms came to be known as "lightning-bug fights." Those who were trying to snatch a little sleep accused those on watch of mistaking the bugs for gun flashes and firing at them. On the night of the 30th we were in reserve. Another false alarm, however, cut short our rest and sleep. The extension of Sherman's line to the left again threatened our

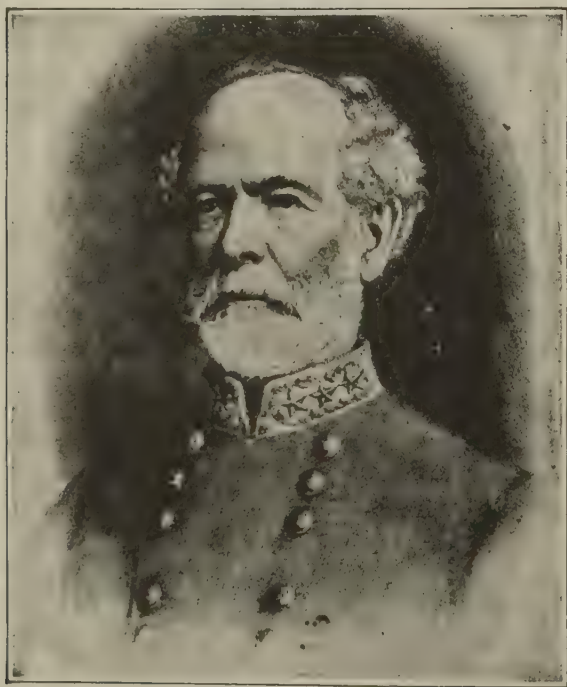
communications, and necessitated our withdrawal to a new position. And so, on the night of July 2, we retired to a position five miles south of Marietta, and proceeded to fortify it. By this time we had become such experts at this that we only wanted two hours to construct fairly good breastworks. On the advance of the enemy much shelling and some skirmishing was indulged in.

Heavy details of negroes had thrown up a semi-circular fortification around the Chattahoochee railroad bridge, and on the night of July 4 we retired within this line. On the 5th the author was placed in charge of the regimental picket detail. We occupied a position along the edge of a field and set to work to construct some slight works of rails, etc. The enemy's skirmishers soon appeared across the field and fired on us, and advanced on either side of the field, compelling us to retire to the works, and some of us barely escaped capture. Private Allen of Company "F" and Seth Speight of Company "E" were wounded and Lazarus Johnson of Company "I" killed by a shell while bathing in the river. On the 7th Bush Archer of Company "E" was wounded, and M. B. Alexander of Company "A" was brought in from the picket line with his arm broken by a minnie ball.

At sundown on the 8th we crossed the Chattahoochee River on the bridge, and as the Federals had thrown forces across on our right, the army soon followed. On Sunday, the 10th, we had preaching by Chaplains McCutchen and Hearn for the first time for weeks. On the 12th we were placed on picket on the river, and in spite of orders against it, the men

talked with the Federals and exchanged papers and swapped tobacco for coffee, etc. We were relieved on the 16th and moved back to rest.

At dress parade on the 18th an order from General Johnston, announcing that he had been relieved by



GEN. JOE E. JOHNSTON.

the President and the command turned over to General Hood, was read. The men turned away from the parade ground in silence, with sad faces and downcast

eyes. They instinctively realized that the cautious policy which General Johnston had pursued in the face of overwhelming numbers would be exchanged for one of aggressiveness, for which our weakness in numbers rendered us totally unprepared. The excellent morale of the army was destroyed and dread of desperate fighting and consequent disaster settled down on the hearts of all.

CHAPTER XIII.

BATTLE OF PEACHTREE CREEK.

Sherman having crossed the Chattahoochee River several miles east of the Western & Atlantic Railroad bridge, we moved out on the 18th of July to meet him. On the 19th we fortified one line, and on the night following another, and on the 20th we moved to the right, and the division formed in two lines, with Strahl's Brigade supporting Carter's, and the three left companies of the Fifth ("D" and "I," "F" and "H" and "G" and "K") were thrown out as skirmish-



LIEUT. J. W. HOWARD.

ers, under command of Capt. B. F. Peeples; Lieut. J. L. Lemonds in command of Companies "D" and "I." About 3 or 4 o'clock p. m. we advanced half a mile, Lieut. J. W. Howard leading the charge, cap in hand, leaping the fences like a deer. We charged up to within about sixty or seventy-five yards of the enemy's works and halted in a ravine and sought protection behind trees, etc. When Carter's Brigade came up they halted also,

securing all the protection possible, and all the efforts

of their officers failed to induce them to go farther. A continuous fire was kept up on both sides till dark. A. M. Pinson of Company "I" was killed; Lieuts. J. L. Lemonds, J. W. Howard, G. W. Crawford, G. C. Camp, H. R. Linderman and S. Kirkpatrick were wounded, also Sergt. W. J. Edgar, Corp. D. C. Bancum and Privates G. R. Alley, T. J. Broach, E. M. Doughty, Ed Wallace, S. A. Allen, J. B. Ray and J. R. Rumley. Lieut. Camp lost an eye, G. R. Alley an arm and T. J. Broach and S. A. Allen died of their wounds.

Lieut. Lemonds, though severely wounded, refused to leave his command till compelled by loss of blood and severe pain to do so.

The general attack having failed to accomplish anything, we retired after nightfall to our works and bivouacked, and at 3 a. m. on the 21st fell back within the fortifications of Atlanta.



LIEUT. J. L. LEMONDS.

CHAPTER XIV.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

Hardee's Corps was aroused before dawn and marched through Atlanta and around beyond the Decatur road to strike the enemy's left flank. Formed line of battle in an old field and loaded the guns. While the men were loading Capt. B. F. Peeples paced slowly back and forth in rear of his company, with his head bowed as if in prayer; then, raising his head, his face beaming, he seemed to lose all sense of fear, and moved into and through the fight as if unconscious of

danger. Walker's and Cleburne's Divisions formed the front line, and, advancing, we struck the enemy in flank, driving them from their half-finished rifle pits, killing General McPherson, passing over their dinners, ready prepared and steaming hot in their camp kettles, which was to us a vexatious taunt, for we were very hungry and yet had no time to eat.



CAPT. B. F. PEEPLES.

Our lines were rectified and we moved through the woods and down the long slope steadily and in fine

order. Capt. A. W. Caldwell was acting as major of the Fourth and Fifth, and, as he saw the ranks of the Fifth opening towards the left and away from the colors, gave his last command, "Right oblique," with his peculiar accent on the last syllable. Just then he was struck in the hand by a ball and given a wound not considered dangerous, but, complicated with fever, in a few days ended the career of this "boy captain," one of our best officers.

Emerging from the woods into a field, we halted in a ravine and reformed our line and were then ordered to advance. As the regiment reached the brow of the hill they came into full view of a long line of bluecoats, posted behind a low line of earthworks, who opened a rattling fire upon us. With no support on the left and but little on the right, and seeing their comrades falling, the line wavered and sought refuge under the brink of the hill. Ensign A. A. Dinwiddie was mortally wounded, but made good his promise to Ensign Jones when receiving the colors at Perryville. Corp. F. C. Robertson of Company "F" and Privates J. N. Feilds, Company "I;" J. K. P. Lawson, Company "K," were killed; John B. House was desperately



CAPT. A. W. CALDWELL.

wounded and left on the field and died in prison. Thirty-one others were also wounded. Names will be found in company rolls. Four of the wounded were officers, and with the six wounded at Peachtree Creek, aggregates ten that had been wounded within three days. This shows that they were in the places of danger, yet they were no braver than the non-commissioned officers and privates.

Adjutant W. D. Kendall, S. A. Miller, Wash Mitchell, W. L. Rumbley, J. W. Crutchfield, J. N. Fields, J. K. P. Lawson, J. G. Hudson, C. S. Williams, L. L. Milam and perhaps others advanced to within fifty-eight yards of the Federal works, and, finding themselves in great danger and far ahead of their comrades, dropped down in the weeds and waited for the coming of the balance of the regiment. Convinced in a little while that this need not be hoped for, some one asked Adjutant Kendall (the only officer present) what they had better do. He advised them to retire by crawling through the weeds. This they did, leaving J. N. Fields and J. K. P. Lawson dead where they lay.

The officers, perceiving the futility of further efforts to advance, the regiment was formed in the ravine and marched out by the left flank, and, coming into view of the enemy's line, they received a destructive volley, but, increasing their speed to a double-quick, were soon out of sight in the woods, and the battle was over. D. C. Ball and J. M. Coffman were found wounded and helped off the field. We fortified during the succeeding night as usual. The next day there was an armistice and the dead exchanged and

buried. On the 24th the enemy retired about half a mile in our front and fortified a new line. The measurement mentioned above was thus rendered possible and carefully made.

One day, about July 28, Lieutenant-Colonel Shannon, Twenty-Fourth Tennessee, in charge of the picket line, ordered the pickets to form in line ready to advance and see if the Federals were in their works. Lieut. John I. Simmons of the Fifth Regiment, who was in charge of the picket detail from the Fourth and Fifth, formed as ordered and called for volunteer scouts. A. H. Lankford and Tip Allen of Company "F" responded, and were instructed to reconnoiter the Federal position. The undergrowth in front of the enemy's fortifications had been cut away, but by following a little ravine among some bushes they approached very near the works. Seeing no enemy, they began to talk louder, and saw just then two other scouts near by. Their voices reached the ears of the Federals hid behind the breastworks, and, rising, they opened fire, and the two other scouts fell dead and Lankford and Allen ran for their lives. Lieutenant Simmons became too impatient to either wait for Colonel Shannon's orders to advance or the return of his scouts, and led his squad forward, and, raising the "rebel yell," charged the Federal works. The Federals, remembering Hardee's impetuous onslaught six days previous, and expecting a repetition of it, acted on the adage, "He that fights and runs away, may live to fight another day," and fled from that part of the works. When Lieutenant Simmons and his men reached the works, a dead Federal lay just over the

rifle pits, with a well-filled knapsack on. Mike Terry needed clothes too bad to leave the knapsack there, and amid a shower of bullets he leaped over the works and secured it. The Federals rallied in an old brick house a few hundred yards away, and after a stay of perhaps a half hour, Lieutenant Simmons thought it best to retire to his picket line.

On August 25 J. W. Crutchfield was elected ensign and was the last color-bearer of the regiment. No command ever had four braver ensigns than the Fifth Regiment—William C. Sims, J. B. Jones, A. A. Dinwiddie and J. W. Crutchfield.

We remained on picket on the east of Atlanta till August 26, when we moved to the left. All this time the enemy had been closing in around Atlanta, shelling the doomed city and continuing to extend his lines to his right.

CHAPTER XV.

BATTLE OF JONESBORO.

Sherman, having extended his lines till he reached the West Point Railroad, determined to cut the last line of communication with our base of supplies, and, leaving one corps to guard the Chattahoochee railroad bridge, moved with the main army toward Jonesboro, on the Central Railroad. General Hood, not knowing how large a part of the Federal army had thus been detached, sent General Hardee with his own and Gen. S. D. Lee's Corps to drive him back if possible. We left East Point just before sundown of August 30 and marched till nearly daylight of the 31st, and laid down for a short rest. Were aroused at break of day and moved on, reaching Jonesboro by 10 o'clock a. m. We found Bate's Division slightly fortified on the west of the town. Cheatham's Division formed on his right and Cleburne's next and Lee's Corps on the extreme right, covering the railroad. Cheatham's Division now consisted of the brigades of Gist, Tyler, Wright, Vaughan, Maney and Strahl. General Cheatham was sick and the men noted his absence. Strahl's Brigade was posted in an old field just north of the town, in rear of Tyler, as a support.

About 3 p m. the advance was ordered, and the Fourth and Fifth moved forward. For some reason the balance of the brigade was not formed, and we were separated from them. We met a murderous fire of shrapnel, grape and rifle balls. Finding the enemy

in heavy force, strongly posted and fortified, and the morale of our army being well nigh destroyed by its want of confidence in General Hood's military ability and discretion, the attack failed at every point and we were soon halted and retired to our first position. Not, however, till four brave men (Privates Tom Barnhill, E. G. Seaton, G. W. Upchurch and Thomas Wischart) were wounded.

At nightfall we were moved to the left of Tyler and spent the night fortifying. The enemy shelled us all night at intervals of fifteen minutes. Some one was kept on the lookout, and when the flash of the cannon was seen he would cry out: "Lie down." Every man would drop his pick or spade and prostrate himself in the ditch until the shell had passed over or exploded, and then the work was resumed with vigor. We slept very little.

On the morning of September 1 we were stretched out in one rank, extending the line to the left. In the evening the enemy made a determined attack on our extreme right and were met by a stubborn resistance. The firing was very heavy. Beginning on our extreme left, brigade after brigade was sent to reinforce our right. Strahl's Brigade reached the position about sundown. The firing soon ceased, and we were not engaged. The overwhelming numbers pressed our right back to the railroad, the last train that passed being fired on by the enemy's artillery.

CHAPTER XVI.

LOVEJOY AND PALMETTO.

During the night of September 1 General Hardee retired to a new position along a series of hills one mile north of Lovejoy Station, and notified General Hood, who destroyed all his stores at Atlanta and retreated with Stewart's Corps and the Georgia militia and formed a junction with Hardee. All night long the explosion of the bombs in the magazines at Atlanta sounded like a heavy engagement was in progress there.

On the morning of the 2d we fortified the new line. Strahl's Brigade occupied a hill just west of the Central Railroad, a battery being placed on the highest point.

About 10 a. m. the author was sent out in charge of the regimental picket. We found the usual picket holes already dug out. The position of the line of battle and picket line was in an open field, the open ground extending over a hill in front, in some places partially grown up in bushes. The enemy soon appeared and deployed skirmishers, who advanced to top of hill in front and were posted among the bushes. Just beyond the railroad a battery was placed in the edge of the timber, and soon began throwing shells at our works. About an hour before sundown the skirmishers advanced, but were repulsed. The pickets were kept on their posts till nightfall of the 3d.

On the morning of that day the pickets' ammuni-

tion was about exhausted. Lieutenant Rennolds called for a volunteer to go after a supply. Corp. A. H. Lankford, who never shirked duty or danger, offered to undertake the perilous trip. He declined to leave his gun and accouterments, saying: "I don't want to be shot in the back unarmed." The pickets were instructed to fire at every Federal who showed his head to prevent their accurate firing at Lankford. He started up the slope at a pace that would have done credit to an antelope. The balls from the enemy's pickets tore up the ground around him like pebbles thrown into a pond. He reached the works



CORP. A. H. LANKFORD

safely and was pulled over them by his comrades, thoroughly exhausted. After resting and having several haversacks filled with ammunition he started on the return trip. Encumbered with a heavy load, his speed was much retarded, and again the rifle balls flew thick and fast around him. But Providence decreed his escape, and he reached his picket hole almost out of breath. W. D. Street went on a similar dangerous

errand to fill our canteens with water. These were two of the bravest deeds that I witnessed during the whole war.

About 4 p. m. the Federal battery opened a heavy shelling. One shell struck a head log in front of Companies "B" and "E," cut it in two and turned it around over the heads of the men. Lowering their pieces, they plowed up the ground between the picket holes, and one shell struck the bank of red clay in front of a picket hole and piled the earth on top of the crouching men. W. D. Street raised up and shook a peck of dirt (more or less) from his knapsack. It was deemed best by Lieutenant Rennolds to order the two picket holes nearest the line of shelling abandoned till the firing had ceased, when they were re-occupied.

On the night of September 5 the enemy retired to Atlanta, and on the 6th we advanced to Jonesboro and rested from our long and arduous campaign. For four months we had been almost continuously marching, fortifying, skirmishing and fighting battles. Heavy rains set in and much sickness, dysentery, malarial fever, etc., followed.

On the 18th of September General Hood marched his command to Palmetto, on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, so as to place it between Sherman and the cornfields of Alabama and Mississippi, which furnished our breadstuffs.

The continued decimation of all the commands rendered it expedient to still further consolidate them, though it was called temporary. The Fourth, Fifth, Thirty-First, Thirty-Third and Thirty-Eighth Tennessee were each reduced to two companies, and formed into one regiment. Companies "A," "B," "C" and "E" of the Fifth forming one company and

“D,” “F,” “G,” “H,” “I” and “K” another, Col. A. J. Keller of the Fourth in command. We no longer had a field officer. The first company was officered by Lieuts. T. C. Neal, F. M. Clark and G. W. Crawford, and the second by Capt. B. F. Peeples, Lieuts. J. P. Tyler, F. M. Clark and E. H. Rennolds.

CHAPTER XVII.

TO SHERMAN'S REAR AND TENNESSEE.

The next ten days were spent in preparing to move on Sherman's communications. On the 29th we crossed the Chattahoochee and advanced by forced marches to the Western & Atlantic Railroad, reaching the vicinity of Big Shanty on the 3d of October, and set to work to tear up the railroad, piling up the crossties and putting the rails on them, and setting the crossties on fire, thus heating the rails and then bending them around telegraph poles and stumps.

French's Division was sent to attempt the capture of Sherman's reserve supply of commissary stores, consisting of a million rations, enough to feed a hundred thousand men for two months. While marching to the railroad we could see the Federal Signal Corps on Kennesaw Mountain signaling over our heads to Altoona Heights, Sherman's famous message, "Hold the fort, for I am coming."

General French found the fort at Altoona too strong for his forces to capture. By the time we had torn up the railroad to near Altoona, Sherman's advance forces, sent to relieve Altoona, approached and we turned our faces to the west as if in retreat, but making the circuit of Rome, we returned to the railroad again, striking it at Dalton, the other two corps at Calhoun and Resaca. Captured 800 prisoners at Dalton, mostly negroes, and put them to work tearing up the railroad track. Destroyed it to Mill Creek

Gap. At noon on the 14th we were again compelled to desist on approach of the Federals.

We turned again to the west by way of Walker, LaFayette and Alpine to Gadsden, Ala., making twenty-three miles one day. We were enabled to buy apples, potatoes, sorghum, etc., and we had some recompense for our hard marching. At Gadsden we touched again our railroad communication and obtained clothing, better rations, etc. On the night of October 21 Generals Beauregard, Hood, Lee, Cheatham, Cleburne, Bates, Clayton and others made us encouraging speeches, asserting that we would be able to hold Tennessee, whither they said we were going. Started again on the 22d, our regiment was in the advance on the 24th and fared sumptuously, as we had first chance at the luxuries of the country. When we halted before sundown a frightened deer ran through the camp and was shot by one of the soldiers. On the 25th, no other command being ready to move when the appointed time arrived, our brigade was again given the advance.

Reached Decatur on the 27th and threatened to attack the fort there. Protests and muttered threats of refusal were heard among the men. Only beef and one ear of corn to each man was issued, and on the 28th an ear of corn constituted the ration. Gnawing hunger preyed on us, and parched acorns were greedily devoured. The mounted officers had to guard their horses when fed to prevent the corn from being stolen from them.

About 3 p. m. we withdrew from before Decatur and marched west, reaching Tusculumbia on the 31st.

Here we rested till November 13; crossed the Tennessee River on a pontoon bridge, and waited another week for supplies to be hauled up from Cherokee, the temporary terminus of M. & C. R. R., twenty miles distant. Started again on the 21st. There was a slight fall of snow during the day.

On the 22d we came in sight of a large sign stretched across the road, which read: "Tennessee Line." Hearty cheers greeted it, and we Tennesseans stepped more briskly on our native soil. On the 23d we guarded the supply train. On the 27th reached Columbia, and on the 28th two corps, Cheatham's and Stewart's, crossed Duck River on a pontoon, six miles above Columbia and marched by dirt road to Spring Hill. Part of the way the road approached so near the pike, on which the Federals were moving, that flankers had to be thrown out, who skirmished with the Federal flankers. We reached Spring Hill, twenty miles, about sundown, and found our advanced troops engaged with a small force of the enemy, in a short line of rifle pits. By some misunderstanding among the generals no attack was made, and night closed in upon us. All through the early part of the night the Federals could be heard passing along the pike only a few hundred yards away. Lieut. N. C. Howard says that he was standing near Generals Hood and Strahl and heard General Strahl say to General Hood: "If you will let me throw my brigade across the pike I will have those fellows in the morning or you may take these stars off my collar." General Hood replied in a tone too low for Lieutenant Howard to understand it.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

Early on the morning of November 30, 1864, we were put in motion on the pike and made a rapid march of ten miles, and by noon reached the hills two miles south of Franklin. It was 5 o'clock p. m. before all the troops had arrived and been placed in position. Cleburne's Division was immediately on the right of the pike and Cheatham's on the left, in two lines. Other divisions extending far to the right and left. Strahl's Brigade was in the second line with our (consolidated) regiment next to the pike.

The fearless General Cheatham was in command of the corps, and when he issued General Hood's order to advance, he shed tears and said: "It is a mistake, and it is no comfort to me to say we are not responsible." The long lines of infantry moved steadily and grandly forward through the open fields, with the precision of trained soldiers on parade. The band of the Fifth struck up "Dixie," and one of Cleburne's the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and for once, and only once, we went into battle cheered by the sound of martial music. It was the grandest sight I ever beheld.

A battery went galloping up the pike, and, turning aside, unlimbered on a little knoll and opened fire, as the infantry passed, limbering up and advancing again. The enemy's main line was posted in substantial breastworks, which circled around the edge of the town, reaching from the Harpeth River above to the

river below. Four or five hundred yards in front of this was a line of advanced works, extending for some distance to the left of the pike, and occupied by a line of infantry. These opened fire on our front line as soon as it came within range. Cheatham's first line hardly took time to return the fire, but raised the "rebel yell" and charged at double-quick. When the Federals saw them nearing the rifle pits without any sign of halting, they abandoned their defenses and fled toward the second line of intrenchments. Soon after we passed the first line of rifle pits, Capt. B. F. Peebles said to the writer: "Look how thick the Yankees are coming." I replied: "But they are unarmed, Captain." He took a second look, and said: "That's so." The charging Tennesseans had overtaken many of them, demanded their surrender, ordered them to throw down their arms and started them to the rear. The fear of being killed or wounded by the fire of their own men lent wings to their feet, and they rushed through our ranks wherever they could find an opening.

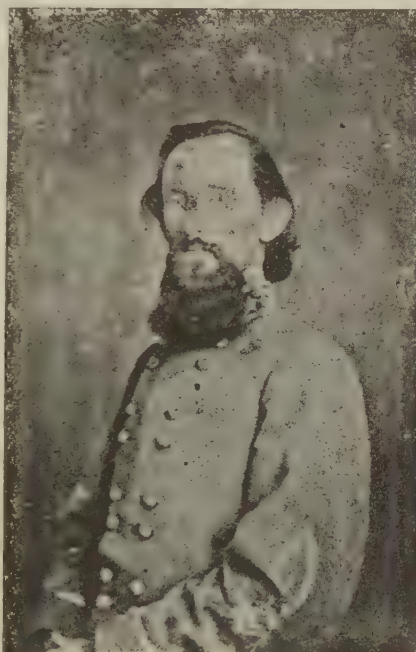
By this time our lines had become broken, and the men rushed onward regardless of order, converging toward the pike till they became solid masses, all anxious to reach, as soon as possible, the breastworks, where their comrades were engaged in a hand-to-hand fight. The first men of our front line reached the works, and fought their foes across them, others reaching the ditch in front scrambled across it, and fell down exhausted and out of breath. Others, as they came up, followed their example, till they soon extended several yards wide along the outer side of

the works. When the Federals saw the second line of Confederates (or, more properly, masses of men) approaching, they abandoned the position in our immediate front. Ensign —. —. Flowers of the Fourth mounted the parapet and waved his flag. W. D. Street, Seth Speight, Jeff Olive and a few others of the bravest spirits crossed the entrenchment and advanced a few yards, but finding themselves almost surrounded by Federals and facing a deadly hail of minnie balls they retired behind the entrenchment, but kept up a fire on the enemy. In vain did the officers urge the men on to cross the breastworks; they were too nearly exhausted and the fire was too deadly even for the bravest to face.

Just across the pike, about thirty yards away, the works obliques slightly to the front, and just in their rear stood a large cotton gin. A heavy force of Federals was posted in this building, thus making the strength of the defending force much greater here than elsewhere. The heavy firing from both the works and cotton gin, supplemented by a battery, rendered it utterly impossible for Cleburne's Division to carry the position, though composed of as brave men as were ever enlisted. Many of this heroic band, including their indomitable Irish leader, went down before the murderous fire, grape and canister aiding the rifles in the deadly work. Those who escaped finally retired. This heavy force then turned their fire upon Cheatham's Division, across the pike. Those who were nearest the works fired at the Federals wherever seen and passed their guns back to their comrades to be reloaded. General Strahl and other officers as-

sisted in passing the guns back and forth. General Strahl was severely wounded, and while some of his men were trying to remove him, was struck in the head by a minnie ball and killed.

A braver or more gallant or chivalric man never poured out his blood in his country's cause. For three or four hours the brave men of Cheatham's Division fought in the face of death. Seeing their comrades killed or wounded in great numbers, those that had escaped the deadly fire began, singly and in groups, to seek safety in the rear, until after awhile most of them were gone.



BRIG.-GEN. O. F. STRAHL."

When the writer saw that all the men able to travel, on his right, front and rear, and many to his left, were gone, he, too, thought it time to seek safety in flight. The enemy in and around the cotton gin were firing heavy volleys at every man, and group of men, whom they could discern in the smoky moonlight. Watching for a lull in

the firing, I started at a rapid gait, but had not gone more than fifty yards before one of the heaviest volleys was fired, and the whizzing balls flew thicker than I had ever heard them. My speed was increased to the highest possible limit, but several more volleys were fired before reaching the enemy's first line of works, to say nothing of the continued whirr of minnies in lesser numbers. Reaching the rifle pits, I fell over the embankment utterly exhausted. How any one could escape in such a hail of rifle balls is most wonderful. The god of battles only could direct the steps of anyone safely through such death-dealing missiles. Others had similar experiences. The enemy evacuated the works and town before morning, and retired to Nashville. Some of the Confederates who had remained close under the protection of the breast-works, when the firing ceased, crept out and cautiously followed them through the town.

Next morning we found the dead lying so thick that we could have walked on them without stepping on the ground, a sight I never saw elsewhere. Ex-Governor Porter says: "I looked down upon the upturned faces of 1,000 dead Tennesseans." Our killed were, W. J. Edgar and W. W. Ridgeway. Lieut. N. C. Howard, W. D. Hendricks, —. —. Ellis and others were wounded. The writer found himself the only one of his original company present for duty. Captain Johnston and Lieutenant Marsh of General Strahl's staff were killed on their horses as they rode up to the works. Franklin was the Gettysburg of the West.

We spent the day after the battle in burying the

dead and caring for the wounded. On the second day we buried the Federal dead, and at 9 a. m. took up our line of march toward Nashville, marching seventeen miles.

CHAPTER XIX.

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

From December 3 to 15 we remained in front of Nashville fortifying, picketing and moving from place to place. Part of the time the weather was quite severe, with a smart fall of snow, and as wood was scarce we suffered a good deal with cold. We burned Mrs. Aaron V. Brown's cedar rails that cost Governor Brown 10 cents each. At first our rations were quite short and rather rough, but later on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, having been patched up and some captured trains brought into use, they became better. The enemy annoyed us a good deal by almost continual shelling.

December 15 the enemy turned our left flank by passing between it and the river, and on the night following General Hood retired to a new line across the Franklin and Granny White pikes and fortified it. This line stretched across open cornfields to a ridge on the left, and then turned back almost at right angles along this ridge. About a quarter of a mile from this angle, in a depression of the ridge, the remnant of Strahl's Brigade was posted. It was now in command of Col. A. J. Kellar of the Fourth Tennessee, and Lieut.-Col. L. W. Finley of the Fourth commanded the consolidated regiment.

The writer was put in charge of the regimental picket line about daylight, and was posted in some woodland about 200 yards in front of the fortified line

and protected ourselves by trees and such other objects as were available. The enemy drove back our cavalry on the extreme left, and we could tell by the sound of the firing that they were gradually getting into our rear.

They concentrated an artillery fire on the breastworks occupied by Finley's Florida Brigade and partly demolished them, driving the men out, and then about 4 p. m. charged with several lines of battle. The other troops, seeing Finley's troops were falling back, lifted from the works and streamed across the fields, intent only on making sure that they would not spend the winter in a Federal prison. The pickets to our right were driven in, and as we were thus flanked on both sides, I ordered the picket line to retire. As I mounted the breastworks and looked across the valley and noted that as far as I could see our troops were in retreat, I said to Capt. B. F. Peebles, who I met just behind the works: "If you ever expect to get out of here, it is time you were going. Look yonder," pointing to the fleeing Confederates. He glanced in the direction indicated and ordered a retreat. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Finley's attention was called to the situation and ordered the regiment to retire. And now began a race for liberty between the enclosing wings of the Federals. The ground was just thawing out of a smart freeze, and the sticky mud which, with the crabgrass, adhered to our shoes and soon loaded us as with weights, and fast progress was impossible, and so ever and anon we had to stop and kick off these impediments. To avoid a high ridge in our rear it was necessary to

take such a direction as brought us continually nearer the pursuing enemy in converging lines. Soon the foremost of our pursuers came within range of the fleeing Confederates and they kept up a desultory fire on them as they ran. Some of the bolder Confederates would occasionally stop and fire back at them and then continue their retreat. We soon came to a gap in the ridge, through which ran a road, and through this gap the demoralized Confederates poured to the rear. Lieutenant-Colonel Finley took a stand in the gap, and, with pistol in hand, tried, by ordering and threatening, to induce the men to halt and make a stand, but the sound of rifles coming nearer and nearer to the line of retreat, rendered it impossible to enthuse any but the bravest, and soon it was found best to resume the retreat. The road we were traveling led into the pike at an acute angle, but upon nearing this point it was found that the rear of those troops using the pike as a line of retreat was just passing and a Federal battery was throwing shells into the fleeing fugitives, and so we had to change our direction and enter the pike further on. Night soon closed in upon us, and after marching a few miles the different commands began to halt and bivouac, the passing men continually calling out: "Where is such and such a division?" or "Such and such a brigade?" By this means they were most of them able to locate their commands. Next morning as the march was resumed it was a sad sight to see how few men formed on the colors of the different regiments. Our loss was mainly confined to missing, but they comprised about half the regiment. Joe J. Adams of the One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth

Tennessee relates that the prisoners were huddled in an old rock quarry at Nashville, without protection or wood in a freezing rain, and next morning himself and twenty-one others, with frozen hands and feet, had to be hauled to the penitentiary on wagons.

At Columbia General Hood organized a provisional division under Gen. John C. Brown as a rearguard to assist General Forrest. No higher compliment could be paid to Henry County's gallant soldiery that that both the Fifth and Forty-Sixth Tennessee were selected to form part of this heroic band, that day and night stood as a stone wall between the remnant of Hood's army and their victorious pursuers. Several times they halted, faced the enemy and dealt him a blow that caused him to recoil and be careful how he ventured too near these tried and true soldiers of a "Lost Cause." General Brown's report speaks in the highest praise of their bravery, endurance, discipline and patience in suffering.

CHAPTER XX.

THE CONFEDERACY'S COLLAPSE.

We reached Corinth, Miss., on our retreat from Tennessee January 2, 1865. We found Lieut. J. L. Lemonds awaiting us with wagon loads of clothing, etc. which he had collected in Henry County for us. As the boxes were opened and the names of the fortunate ones were called out, many of us were made happy by the sight of warm clothing, so sadly needed, and made doubly valuable because we knew that the hands of loved mothers, sisters and wives had toiled to prepare it for us. But some who were less fortunate looked on with longing, if not with envious eyes.

Nearly all the West Tennessee soldiers were granted thirty days' furlough, and in groups, small and large, we turned our steps homeward. The country through which we passed had so long been in an unsettled condition, and been held alternately by both belligerents, that we were often at a loss to know whether those we met were friends or foes. However, we failed to meet any bushwhackers, and all reached home safely. Here we met a royal reception and were treated like lords. Dinners and parties were the order of the day, and mothers, sisters and sweethearts vied with each other in making our stay pleasant. But, alas! all earthly pleasure must have an end, and all too soon we must turn our faces toward the post of duty and say farewell to loved ones. So, some on foot and some on such ponies as our relatives and friends

could furnish us, we started for our place of rendezvous (West Point, Miss.).

Some thought the fate of the Confederacy already sealed and remained at home. Thirty or forty assembled at Corinth, and, finding that the army had gone to North Carolina, returned home. Others stopped with Forrest's Cavalry, in Mississippi. Others still pushed on to join our comrades, who were again facing our old enemies under Sherman. We went by rail to Selma, by steamer to Montgomery, by rail to Sparta, Ga., walked to Barnett, and by rail to Augusta. A "camp detention" had been formed at Hamburg, S. C., of which John R. Peeples was adjutant. Here we were organized into provisional companies and regiments for discipline, convenience in issuing rations and for order in marching, and a sufficiency of officers assigned to these. Capt. B. F. Peeples commanded a company and the other officers of the Fifth were supernumeraries.

The "provisional brigade" marched from Hamburg to Chester and again boarded the cars, going to Raleigh, and at Smithville rejoined the army and rejoiced to find it again under Gen. Joe Johnston, who was retreating, still followed by his old foe, General Sherman. We continued to retreat to Greensboro, and here we were permanently consolidated with other commands under a general law recently enacted by the Confederate Congress. The Fourth and Fifth Regiments formed one company. The captain and second lieutenant were selected from the Fourth, and First Lieut. A. W. Sidebottom from the Fifth, the latter being technically the last officer of the old regi-

ment. Lieutenant Sidebottom was returning from prison and did not reach the regiment in time to assume command. But the doom of the Confederacy was already sealed, and as Sherman and Grant closed in around the outnumbered, but still unconquered, remnant of the Army of Tennessee, reinforced by the coast garrisons, General Johnston saw the futility of further resistance and surrendered his army.

I have never witnessed such a scene as that which presented itself, when it became fully known that we were to lay down our arms. All phases of human feeling were exhibited. Some raved and swore that they would never submit to it. Some paced back and forth like caged lions. Some seated themselves on logs and buried their faces in their hands. Some wept like children, and the faces of others took on a look of stolid and stoical submission, and others still looked on at this unusual exhibition of emotions with feelings of wonder and astonishment.

Of the 1,300 men who followed the flag of the regiment to the front only thirty stood under its folds at the last sad scene of all. We were glad that our colors had never been captured, and we felt that our fallen comrades who had shed their blood on fifteen battlefields and numerous skirmishes were at least spared the mortification of seeing it surrendered to the foe who had never been able to capture it on the battlefield. The following are the names of the fortunate ones who had lived to share all the regiment's campaigns:

Capt. B. F. Peeples, Company "I."

Adjutant W. D. Kendall.

Ensign John W. Crutchfield.

First Lieut. S. W. Alexander, Company "E."

First Lieut. James P. Tyler, Company "K."

Second Lieut. N. C. Howard, Company "A."

Second Lieut. Thomas C. Neal, Company "B."

Second Lieut. Edwin H. Rennolds, Company "D."

Second Lieut. George W. Crawford, Company "E."

Second Lieut. Robert P. Andrews, Company "K."

Second Lieut. Sam J. Kirkpatrick, Company "K."

Ordinance Sergt. J. Peter Kendall.

Sergt. Jeff T. Olive, Company "E."

Sergt. William G. Trent, Company "E."

Sergt. Al G. Brevard, Company "K."

Sergt. Richard B. Barns, Company "K."

Corp. Rufus B. Olive, Company "A."

Corp. John K. Breast, Company "K."

Private William D. Street, Company "A."

Private George W. Upchurch, Company "A."

Private T. M. Jones, Company "B."

Private John M. Thompson, Company "B."

Private W. Perry Alexander, Company "C."

Private Robert C. Rogers, Company "D."

Private Dan W. Jackson, Company "G."

Private W. W. Smith, Company "G."

Private G. M. Herring, Company "K."

Private J. T. Sawyer, Company "K."

Private Dan Sawyer, Company "K."

Private Charlie Trout, Company "K."

(I use here the company letters of the reorganization at Corinth, as they were used for three years.)

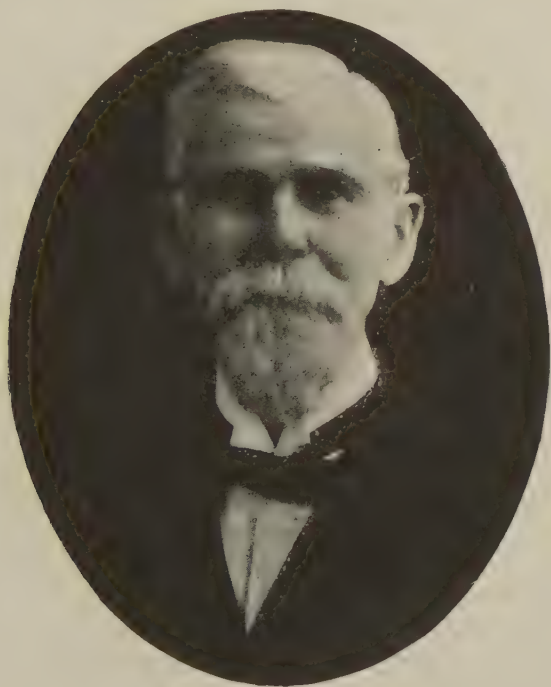
All the officers of the regiment who were present, having been made supernumeraries by the permanent

consolidation, decided not to await the formalities of the actual surrender, but having done all they could do, would at once return home, obtained permits from their superior officers and started for their distant homes. Stoneman's raiders, having burned several bridges in North Carolina, trains were irregular and transfers often necessary. We walked from Blackstock (near Chester) to Abbeville, S. C. Then by rail to Newberry, walked to Washington, Ga., and by rail to Augusta, Ga., where we found Federal officers who were authorized to parole us. Then by rail to Atlanta, where we found officers sent by General Wilson from Macon, who said that our paroles were not good and paroled us again. It seemed very strange to see two companies of cavalry holding the city, which Sherman's army failed to capture for so long a time, while thousands of Confederates were passing through the city (or the piles of bricks where the city once stood), and yet making no resistance to their sometime foes.

We walked a hundred miles to Dalton, and as we passed over the railroad we destroyed in October previous, we sincerely wished it had not been done. At Dalton we took a train to Chattanooga, where we were gratuitously furnished an escort with fixed bayonets and sent by rail to Nashville. We were marched with many others up to the provost marshal's office and told that our paroles would avail nothing, and that we must take an oath of allegiance to the United States Government or go to prison. So we stood up under the "Stars and Stripes" we had so long been fighting and forswore all allegiance to our loved

Confederacy. We spent a night in an enclosure adjoining the "penitentiary." A slice of "wasp nest" and a small one of pickled pork was doled out to us.

Next morning we bade goodby to Lieutenants Tyler, Andrews and Kirkpatrick, who went by steamer to



LIEUT.-COL. LUKE W. FINLEY.

Hickman, Ky., took a train to Johnsonville, hired a man to put us over the river and scattered to our homes to carry the sad news of the downfall of our

new republic and to take up our duties again as citizens.

The nineteen non-commissioned officers and privates who remained at their posts laid down their arms and, with sad hearts, turned their faces and footsteps to the West. The new regiment, of which the Fifth formed a part, was composed of the remnants of the Fourth, Fifth, Nineteenth, Twenty-Fourth, Thirty-First, Thirty-Third, Thirty-Fifth, Thirty-Eighth and Forty-First Tennessee Regiments and Fifth Confederate Regiment. Col. James D. Tillman of the Forty-First, Lieut.-Col. Luke W. Finley of the Fourth and Maj. C. S. Deakin of the — Regiment were assigned as field officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Finley writes thus of their homeward march: "Westward we took up our line of march. Our route lay through Asheville, N. C. * * * As I saw them marching route-step home, serious, patient, thoughtful, I could not but recall their valor on many a field. * * * On many an occasion, as I stood at the head of that column and looked down its ranks, I was filled with joy at their presence, and thought of their valor on many a field. * * * As we approached Asheville I thought of the loyalty of her citizens. * * * As we neared the city I said to my senior in command: 'Let us unfurl the flag once more; let Asheville's mothers and daughters see the battle flag waving over the sons of Tennessee.' A distinguished Federal soldier had taken charge of the city. My senior said: 'No, it might give offense.' After proceeding some distance he turned to me and said: 'I wish you would take

command of the regiment. I desire to see a friend on business some two miles out.' After his departure on that beautiful May morning in 1865, I said to the ensign: 'Unfurl that flag.'

" 'Unfurl that flag,' and every startled man
Fell into line; firm soldierly had sprung.

"The listless look was gone; the languid eye
Now flashed again with patriotic flame;
The heads just bowed were proudly held erect,
And warriors hearkened as the orders came.

"Now, those who bore their arms passed swiftly on,
And ranked themselves unbidden at the front;
While step to step, a ragged wall of gray,
They marched as soldiers from the battle brunt.

"And 'Dixie' wakes the echoes of the hills
With stirring notes, as spirited and true
As when at first Confederates, brave and strong,
Rung out her changes as they met the blue.

"He slipped the covering off the flag. At the command, 'Attention!' that band of men walked erect, and the ensign lifted his colors. In a moment you could see the effect on that body who had so often stood under its folds in the hour of battle. Like the white cockade mounted in the sight of the followers of Bruce, the effect was electrical; the eye was kindled, the soul filled, and the boys, with sturdy tread, followed the ensign, animated by the simple

strains of fife and drum. 'Did they, like birds in spring, show gladness and become melodious, or was it the electric spark of sympathy and the heroic sense of fidelity to their cause?' The fifer and drummer took their places at the head of the column and struck up a Southern air as we entered the city. Those with guns took their places at the head of the column following the music—the colors held by the ensign, with the color-guards around it—the others following in the line of march. As we entered Asheville, at the command, 'Right shoulder, shift arms,' the command, with heads erect, with wills unbowed, with an energy of movement instinct with life and love of liberty, moved forward along the various streets from its eastern limit to its western slope. Strangely, but nevertheless in truth, there were some soldiers in Federal uniform that did not manifest joy as we passed, but from every cottage and every residence, from every door and every window waved a kerchief. Here and there, perhaps, tears fell as the inmates of that home thought of an unburied son or brother upon the fields of Virginia. At any rate, the heart of Asheville was touched and showed its sympathy.

"We passed the academic grounds. Along the fence in its entire front the girls stood admiring and wondering at the approaching line. On a vacant lot, on the opposite side of the street, stood Clingman, Vance and others, noted soldiers and citizens of Asheville. As the battalion approached and reached the line of girls, the nearest said: 'Let me touch that flag.' She caught it and kissed it, and the next did likewise, and as the ensign passed, everyone in that long line paid

this tribute of love and sympathy to the flag borne by the Confederates—the workmanship of ladies of Alabama’s capital.

“With reverence they kissed the flag in tears,
As, one by one, each maiden, with bowed head,
Came softly forward, while their hallowed thoughts
Had ushered in the presence of the dead.

“And so the story of the buried love
Will live through time, sped on from tongue to
tongue,
With harps attuned unto the heart’s own chord,
That last unfurling shall be softly sung.

“Westward and homeward we moved and passed along down by the banks of the French Broad, thinking of our homes, and the singular romance became a memory.”

After marching overland to Knoxville this undaunted little band, less than a score, “broke ranks” for the last time, and, boarding the cars, were transported to Johnsonville, and, separating, returned to their homes after four years of absence, and took up again the peaceful avocations of life. Nevermore will they meet on earth. May they, when the last “tattoo” is sounded, lie down amid friends, honored and loved, and when Gabriel shall, with his trumpet, call the sleeping nations to respond to eternity’s “reveille,” may all of them receive the Master’s plaudit, “Well done, good and faithful servants,” and “enter in through the gates into the city.”

So mote it be.

ROLL OF FIFTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

FIELD, STAFF AND BAND.

Col. William E. Travis; resigned on account of ill health May, 1862, and served as a recruiting officer.

Lt.-Col. John D. C. Atkins; elected to Congress August, 1861, and resigned; served in Congress until the Government failed.

Maj. William C. Swor; elected lieutenant colonel at reorganization; resigned 1863, and served as recruiting officer.

Adj. Calvin D. Venable; elected lieutenant colonel August, 1861, and colonel at reorganization; died December, 1862.

Surgeon Dr. R. T. Clark; resigned August, 1861.

Asst. Surg. Dr. F. F. Porter; captured at Jackson, Tenn., April, 1862; resigned; afterward served as surgeon of General Lyons' command.

Commissary Samuel E. Barbee; promoted to Division Commissary, and served through the war.

Quartermaster O. D. Edwards; resigned 1861.

Chaplain, Rev. E. E. Hamilton; resigned May, 1862.

Sergt. Maj. Hugh P. Dunlap; transferred to One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth and afterward in Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and captured on Morgan's raid in Ohio, and carried to Charleston and put under fire.

Band Leader Chas. P. Daniel; discharged, ill health.

Band Leader Wm. F. Cooper; served through war.

Musician Johnnie Ballard; discharged, under age.

Musician W. P. Boyd; served through the war.

Musician W. H. (Barney) Daniel; wounded at Ellsbury Ridge; served through the war.

Musician J. J. Daniel; served through the war.

Musician G. D. (Doodle) Daniel; served through the war.

Musician Wash. B. Mitchell; wounded and captured at Atlanta.

Musician John S. Orr; wounded at Rocky Face Ridge; served through the war.

Musician Pack R. Orr; wounded at Ellsbury Ridge; served through the war.

Musician James B. Rainey; wounded at Ellsbury Ridge, and died at Atlanta, August, 1864.

Musician Jule Wells; served through the war.

Musician James M. Wright; served through the war.

Musician Joe Moore; served through the war.

ROLL OF COMPANY "A," FIFTH TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. B. B. Bunch, Jr.; re-elected at reorganization; promoted to major October, 1863; wounded at Resaca; captured at hospital, Oxford, Ga., July, 1864; served through the war.

First Lieut. James M. Trousdale, discharged at reorganization.

Second Lieut. George W. McNutt; discharged; ill health, November 16, 1861.

Third Lieut. Thomas M. White; discharged at reorganization.

First Sergt. Thomas Wynns; discharged, over age.

Second Sergt. A. W. Sidebottom; promoted to second lieutenant November 16, 1861; re-elected at reorganization; promoted to first lieutenant October, 1863; wounded at Resaca; captured at hospital, Oxford, Ga., July, 1864; served through the war.

Third Sergt. William F. Chilcutt; wounded at Shiloh, and afterwards served in cavalry.

W. L. Allen; died at hospital, July, 1862.

G. R. Alley; wounded at Shiloh and Peachtree Creek; lost an arm and discharged.

W. H. Allen.

John Aycuff; served through the war.

Clark Bailey.

L. J. Bevil; died at hospital, May, 1862.

W. R. Bevil.

Joseph Blakemore.

J. B. Bond; died at Columbus, Ky.

John W. Bradshaw; died at hospital, Memphis, April 6, 1861.

William Bradshaw; died at Atlanta, April 13, 1863.

J. A. Bucy; killed at Shiloh.

J. M. Bucy.

M. V. Burton; served through the war.

R. A. Burton; wounded at Chickamauga, and detailed as mail carrier to Henry County.

S. A. Burton.

W. A. Burton.

W. F. Caldwell; died at Tupelo, July 16, 1862.

A. W. Christenberry; joined the Federals.

D. W. Christenberry; died at home, August 4, 1861.

M. V. Crouch; died at Shelbyville, Tenn., March 26, 1863.

T. J. Crouch; died at home August 15, 1861.

W. R. Crouch; served through the war.

J. W. Dalton.

Jacob Dice; served through the war.

E. M. Edgar.

W. J. Edgar; wounded at Atlanta; killed at Franklin.

W. R. Elkins; killed at Shiloh.

Thomas Finley; died at home during the war.

Thomas M. Freeland; died at hospital, June 3, 1862.

J. H. Gibson; died at Madrid Bend, 1862.

W. A. Gibson; died at home, August 7, 1861.

W. L. Grainger; died at Columbus, Ky.

E. M. Guill; wounded at Shiloh.

LaFayette Guill; wounded at Shiloh.

T. B. Guill; wounded on picket at Corinth, and died at hospital, June 12, 1862.

B. A. Haguewood; shot through with ramrod at Perryville; served through the war.



B. A. HAGUEWOOD.

T. N. Hill.

R. W. Holt; served through the war.

R. W. Jackson.

Crofford Key; wounded at Shiloh.

J. P. King.

Robert N. King; died at home, August 14, 1861.

S. N. King.

Michael Manning.

John Margain.

L. L. McChristian; served through the war.

A. J. Meacham; killed at Shiloh.

James M. Mitchell; wounded at Shiloh; (color guard.)

Polk Mitchell; served through the war.

W. A. Moody; died at Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1862.

G. V. Nairon; died at Memphis, March, 1862.

Hampton Nairon; died at home.

E. H. Neese; died at home, August 8, 1861.

F. M. Oliver; died at Chattanooga, August 21, 1863.

Rans Oliver; killed at Perryville.

I. W. Perry; died at Chattanooga, November 12, 1862.

J. W. Perry; killed at Shiloh.

W. W. Perry; died at Union City, July 15, 1861.

Levi Pfleuger; served through the war.

T. Jeff Pfleuger; died at home, August 5, 1861.

Thomas G. Randle; died at Greenville, Ala., June, 1863.

T. K. Ratteree.

Robert Rigsby.

L. T. Shults; killed at Shiloh.

Abram Simmons; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

W. S. Simmons; died at LaGrange, Tenn., May 20, 1862.

G. W. Swor; wounded at Perryville; lost an arm; discharged.

Alex Trousdale.

Felix Trousdale.

F. G. Thompson; died at hospital, July, 1862.

John J. Thompson; wounded at Shiloh; discharged.

Sam. W. Thompson; elected first sergeant at reorganization; wounded at Perryville; served through the war.

George W. Upchurch; served through the war.

J. W. Vaughan; wounded at Shiloh and died.

Needham Whitfield; killed at Shiloh.

Charles S. Williams; served through the war.

R. W. Williams; served through the war.

Sol. Williams.

L. G. Wilson; died at Union City, August 3, 1861.

Fed Wimberly; wounded at Perryville and Mission Ridge; served through the war.

J. W. Worsham; died at hospital, July, 1862.

Jesse S. Wynns; died at Columbus, Miss., July 5, 1862.

ROLL OF COMPANY "B," FIFTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
INFANTRY.

Capt. J. H. Long; discharged at reorganization.

First Lieut. Henry T. Bowman; elected captain at reorganization; detached and served as major of Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry.

Second Lieut. W. D. Kendall; appointed adjutant at reorganization; served through the war; present at surrender.

Third Lieut. Holman Fuqua; discharged at reorganization; appointed on post duty in north Alabama, and killed in his office.

First Sergt. David Holly; discharged under conscript law.

Second Sergt. T. J. Etheridge; served one year.

Fourth Sergt. W. Fletcher Etheridge; wounded at Shiloh; served in Company "G," Seventh Tennessee Cavalry.

Fifth Sergt. —. —. ————; killed at Shiloh.

First Corp. John I. Simmons; elected lieutenant at reorganization; served through the war.

Second Sergt. J. Cardwell Wilson; elected lieutenant at reorganization; wounded at Perryville; detached at consolidation; served as captain Company "F," Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry; killed at Ft. Pillow.

Fourth Sergt. Wm. P. Edmonds; served through the war.

Richard Atkins; served through the war.

T. W. Barnhill; wounded at Jonesboro; served through the war.

Al. A. Barns; discharged, ill health.

C. L. Barns; transferred to cavalry and died.

R. W. Barns; wounded at Shiloh; served one year.

D. C. Baucum; wounded at Peachtree Creek; served through the war.

Charlie Bowman; died April 2, 1862.

Sam Bowman; discharged, ill health.

Joe Brannon.

Jessee Buchanan; served three years.

Thos. Buchanan; served three years.

Wm. R. Calloway; served through the war.

J. W. Carmack.

E. E. Counsel; served through the war.

J. W. Darnell.

T. L. Easley; served two years.

H. F. French; died May 18, 1862.

J. C. Hastings; served one year.

W. H. Hastings; served one year.

David Hawley.

L. Hester; wounded at Shiloh by gun bursting in his hands; served through the war.

Ples. Hester.

W. H. Holliday; served two years.

W. C. Holliday; served two years.

John Hill; elected lieutenant at reorganization; died during the war.

Dan. W. Jackson; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

Robert Jackson; served through the war.

Allen Jones; served through the war.

T. J. Jones; transferred to cavalry.

James Kendall; discharged, ill health.

J. F. Kendall; served through the war.

J. Peter Kendall; appointed ordnance sergeant; served through the war.

Frank Kendall; served one year.

Sam Kendall; captured and lost sight of.

Luke M. Lee; served one year.

J. M. Mallory; died at Columbus, Ky.

Mike Manning; discharged.

W. S. Markham; served one year.

Jack Markham; served one year.

Jarrett McClure; served three years.

W. D. McClure; died in 1861.

J. A. McFarland; died July 20, 1861.

J. D. McFarland; died during the war.

John W. McFarland; discharged, ill health.

L. H. Nance; discharged, ill health; re-enlisted in Company "B," Forty-Sixth Tennessee.

W. C. Norred; wounded at Corinth; served one year.

G. W. Norred; discharged, ill health.

John Phillips; killed.

C. F. Potts; wounded at Resaca and disabled, but served through the war; one year in Forty-Sixth Tennessee.

J. M. Randle.

Frank M. Ralls; wounded; served through the war.

Sam H. Ralls; served through the war.

W. H. Rhodes; served a year or more.

J. W. Robertson; discharged, over age.

John R. Rumbley; wounded at Peachtree Creek; served through the war.

Wm. L. Rumbly; wounded at Atlanta and died.

Marshall Samford; wounded in Georgia; served through the war.

W. H. Simmons; served through the war.

J. Frank Smith; discharged, disability of eye.

J. Sydney Smith.

W. W. Smith; served through the war; present at surrender.

Robert Tevis; killed at Shiloh.

Jno. T. Turbeville; killed at Shiloh.

Frank M. Upchurch; served two or three years.

J. T. Upchurch; died in 1861.

James Venable; served three and a half years.

Joe S. Venable; died of measles, July 30, 1861.

W. G. Ward; served one year.

B. L. Wischart; wounded at Jonesboro, losing an arm.

A. C. Wright; discharged.

J. W. Wynns.

ROLL OF COMPANY "C," FIFTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE
INFANTRY.

Capt. Thomas H. Conway; wounded at Shiloh; died April 20, 1861, at McLemoresville on his way home.

First Lieut. S. Turbeville; appointed quartermaster, September, 1861; discharged at reorganization.

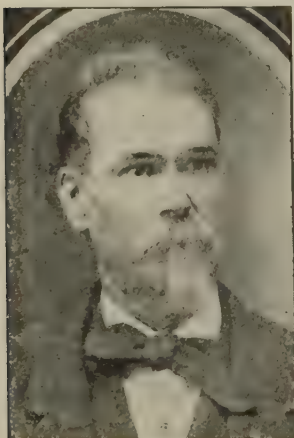
Second Lieut. Geo. W. Jackson; discharged at reorganization.

Third Lieut. J. LaFayette Lemonds; promoted to first lieutenant, September, 1861; discharged at reorganization; re-enlisted in Company "D"; elected lieutenant in Company "G"; wounded at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Peachtree Creek; post adjutant West Point, Miss., January, 1865; served through the war.

First Sergt. James H. Turbeville; served one year.

Second Sergt. L. B. Stalls; died Union City Aug. 1st, 1861.

Third Sergt. Jas. B. Milam; elected third lieutenant of Company "A" at reorganization; wounded and captured at Parryville; detached at consolidation and captured in Henry County while recruiting company of cavalry; served through the war.



CORP. JOE J. ADAMS.

Fourth Sergt. Thomas P. Jackson; served one year.

First Corp. John A Jackson; served through war.

Second Corp. Joe J. Adams; transferred to Company "F," One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Ten-

nessee.

Third Corp. E. T. Looney; discharged, ill health.

Fourth Corp. Jas. H. Wharton.

Clinton Aden; elected third lieutenant, September, 1861; discharged at reorganization, and served as

captain in Company "I," Tenth Tennessee Cavalry till close of the war. *

M. Bruce Alexander; captured at Harrodsburg; wounded at Chattahoochee Bridge, July 7, 1864; discharged for disability.

Wm. C. Alexander; wounded at Chickamauga; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

W. Perry Alexander; wounded and captured at Perryville; served through the war; present at surrender.

Thos. J. Allman; served through the war.

Wm. E. T. Atkins; fell from train, August, 1862; served one year.

Thomas P. Baker; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

Wm. C. Berkley; served one year.

Wm. H. Boothe; wounded at Shiloh.

Andrew J. Bouie; died on train, May 3, 1862.

James H. Bouie; killed at Shiloh.

James K. Boyd; died at hospital.

John L. Brake; wounded in Georgia; served through the war.

Wm. Brake; wounded and captured at Perryville; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

Wm. Britt (Irish); discharged, over age.

V. H. Caldwell.

John H. Charles; died during the war.

Joseph Coleman; wounded at Shiloh.

Hugh M. Collins; served one year.

P. D. Considine (Irish).

E. L. Counsel.

T. L. Darnall; died at home.

Patrick Davitt (Irish) ; discharged, over age.

James M. Diggs; died at Memphis, March 29, 1862.

R. P. Diggs; elected sergeant at reorganization; captured at Perryville; served through the war.

W. F. Diggs; elected corporal at reorganization.

Daniel Dismond (Irish) ; accidentally killed by fall from train.

Owen D. Edwards; captured at New Madrid and Mission Ridge; served through the war.

S. E. Emory.

Richard Floyd; killed at Perryville.

Edward Garner; wounded at Shiloh.

Wm. Harris.

S. M. Hicks.

John W. Hogg; wounded at Shiloh; served one year.

M. B. Holland; served through the war.

R. W. Holt.

D. B. Howard; appointed quartermaster sergeant May, 1862; served through the war.

John W. Janes.

R. P. Johnson; promoted to captain in Fifty-Fifth Tennessee.

Solomon Jones; promoted to captain in Fifty-Fifth Tennessee.

Wm. F. Jones; wounded at Perryville; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

Thomas Karney; died August 17, 1861.

Benj. Kendall; wounded at Ellsbury Ridge, lost an arm and discharged.

R. J. Lacy.

Jonathan J. Lamb; elected major at reorganiza-

tion; promoted to colonel, November, 1863; wounded at Ellsberry Ridge and died.

Terry Leonard.

Wm. Logan (Irish).

Batie H. Martin; transferred to Company "D," Forty-Sixth Tennessee.

Hugh M. McBride; died at Columbus, Ky.

Malcolm McLeod; wounded and captured at Shiloh and died.

— McMiniway (Irish).

John A. Melton; wounded at Shiloh; wounded and captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

Samuel H. Melton; died at Union City, August 13, 1861.

LaFayette L. Milam; captured a flag at Shiloh; was captured at Nashville; served through the war.

Marcus D. Milam; killed at Mission Ridge.

Dr. M. Guinn Milam; discharged, ill health, July, 1863.

T. J. Miller; wounded at Shiloh.

W. H. Miller; died in service.

Thomas Moon.

Lon Moore; died at New Madrid, Mo.

Patrick Mullen (Irish).

M. W. H. Nichols.

Wm. Powers.

J. M. Pritchett; secured a substitute.

J. Ed. Ray; appointed quartermaster at reorganization; promoted to division quartermaster; served through the war.

Randolph Ray; wounded at Shiloh and discharged.

Timothy Reagan (Irish).

Patrick Renehan (Irish).

Hugh M. Renfroe; served one year.

Augustus Rhodes; died December 18, 1861.

John Riley.

George W. Rose; died December 4, 1861.

Henry M. Rose; served two years.

Robert C. Rose; died October 4, 1861.

W. W. Rust; wounded at Shiloh.

Alex Seawright; died at Oxford, Miss., June, 1862.

Patrick Shehan (Irish).

Cornelius Shenehan (Irish).

Michael Shields (Irish).

William D. Street; captured at Island No. 10; wounded at Franklin; served through the war; was one of the thirty present at the surrender.

J. W. Taylor (sergt.); wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

W. H. Turbeville.

John Younger.

Wm. Welsh (Irish).

Robert E. White; died in the service.

Americus L. Williams.

W. H. Wilson; elected sergeant in 1861, and first lieutenant at reorganization; promoted to captain, October, 1863; wounded at Mission Ridge; detached and was detective on M. & W. Pt. Railroad; served through the war.

Thomas Woodcock (Irish).

ROLL OF COMPANY "D," FIFTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE
INFANTRY.

Capt A. Wayne Caldwell; re-elected at reorganization; wounded at Atlanta and died.

First Lieut. Amos M. Milliken; re-elected at reorganization; detached for awhile, November, 1862; wounded at Atlanta.

Second Lieut. Wes. M. Humphreys; re-elected at reorganization; relieved at consolidation and transferred to Company "G," Seventh Cavalry; served through the war.

Third Lieut. Thos. C. Neal; re-elected at reorganization; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war. (One of thirty present at surrender.)

First Sergt. Rufus C. Hill; served two or three years.

Second Sergt. Isaac Gore; discharged, ill health.

Third Sergt. J. David Bradley; wounded at Shiloh; served through the war.

Fourth Sergt. Wm. Stephens; served through the war.

First Corp. George Key; served one year.

Second Corp. T. K. Lawrence; served two years.

Third Corp. G. W. McLain; served two or three years.

Fourth Corp. J. B. Seaton; wounded at Franklin; served through the war.

J. A. Aguilar (Jesse Mexican); elected sergeant at reorganization; served two years.

John Brannan; served one year.

Wm. Brannan; served one year.

Dr. John C. Braswell; served two years.

D. C. Cabe; discharged; served afterwards in Twentieth Cavalry.

Wm. Cabe; died at home on furlough.

E. D. Collier; served two years and afterwards in cavalry.

A. Jack Cunningham; served through the war.

Peyton Dalton; killed at Perryville.

Wm. Dalton; served through the war.

Rufus Davis; died in hospital.

Alonzo Dodd; almost lost power of speech; served through the war.

James Gore; died in hospital.

J. D. Gore; discharged, ill health.

Wm. Gore; died in hospital.

Mack Hall; served two years.

Wm. Hall; served through the war.

John Harrell; died at Columbus, Ky.

Wm. Harrell.

James Hastings; served through the war.

Wm. T. Hayes; served through the war.♦

Jno. T. House; wounded at Atlanta and died in prison.

Wm. Humphreys; served two years.

Wm. A. James; served through the war.

Jeff Jimmison; served two years.

Samuel Johnson; discharged.

D. Jobe; killed by Federals near home.

Harrison Jones; served through the war.

Louis Jones; unknown fate.

Taswell Jones.

T. M. Jones; served through the war; present at surrender.

Wm. Jones; served through the war.

Shelley Key; served one year.

M. Green Koen; wounded at Atlanta.

Dock Lamb; served through the war.

Thomas W. Lamb; wounded at Shiloh; lost an arm; discharged.

J. Hosea Malone; wounded at Perryville; served through the war.

Jessee Mathis; killed at Shiloh.

John W. Maxwell; served one year.

Marion Maxwell; died at Union City.

Maston Maxwell; served three and a half years.

C. P. G. McGeehee; wounded and captured at Perryville and died.

Perry McLain; served two years.

Frank McMichael; served through the war.

Thomas B. Miller; killed at Shiloh.

Pate Nance; served through the war.

Bias Paschall; served one and a half years.

Ed. Paschall; served one year.

James Paschall; died in hospital.

Thomas Paschall; wounded at Shiloh; died in hospital.

Daniel Paty.

James Piercy; served one and a half years.

Geo. W. Poyner; wounded at Ellsbury Ridge, losing a foot; discharged.

Weyman Poyner; served through the war.

E. Green Seaton; wounded at Chickamauga and Jonesboro; served through the war.

J. R. (Tip) Shell; wounded and captured at Atlanta; served through the war.

Thomas Smith; perhaps died during the war.

H. Somers; served one year.

P. L. Somers; served one year.

James I. Stagner; served one year.

Eli Stephens; discharged, ill health.

John Stiles; served one year.

Robert Stiles; served one year.

Wm. Stiles; died during the war.

Andrew Thompson; killed at Perryville.

Hilliard Thompson; served through the war.

John M. Thompson; wounded at Shiloh; served through the war.

Matt Thompson; killed at Perryville.

R. Van Thompson; wounded at Perryville; served through the war.

Wm. G. Thompson; wounded at Perryville and Atlanta; served through the war.

Thos. Turner; served one year.

R. Allen Wade; discharged, ill health.

Jas. H. Walker; discharged, ill health.

J. F. Wall; wounded at Shiloh; killed at Murfreesboro.

Mit Wall; served about two years.

Pleas Wicker; served two years.

John D. Wilson; served one year.

Pink Wilson; discharged, over age.

James Woods; discharged for bad eyesight at Tupelo.

John Yow; killed by falling tree at Columbus, Ky.

Polk Yow; served one year.

ROLL OF COMPANY "E," FIFTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE
INFANTRY.

Capt. M. Smith Corbett; resigned, July, 1861.

First Lieut. Alfred Rushing; died January, 1862.

Second Lieut. Calvin Rushing; discharged at reorganization.

Third Lieut. Will McCutchen; resigned, March, 1862.

First Sergt. Merideth Corbett; elected lieutenant at reorganization; served through the war.

B. F. Akers; served one year.

J. M. Arnold; served one year.

W. P. Arnold; served one year.

J. D. Atchison; served one year.

D. C. Ball; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

A. H. Baker; discharged at Columbus, Ky.

Will Baker; served through the war.

K. A. N. Barker; served one year.

Charley Barns; served one year.

Thomas Barns; served one year.

J. F. Baucum; died August 7, 1861.

Richard Blanchett; served one year.

Tim Blanchett; served one year.

Tom Browden.

J. F. Browning; died March 20, 1862.

W. H. Bunn; died in hospital.

Bose Childress; wounded at Ellsbury Ridge and discharged.

James H. Combs; elected first sergeant at reorganization; wounded at Resaca; served through the war.

Jacob Corbett; discharged, ill health, July, 1861.

W. M. Davidson; served one year.

Wash Farmer; cut off at evacuation of Corinth.

J. B. Florence; served about eighteen months.

K. L. Floyd; killed at Perryville.

Sterling Floyd; served three years or more.

George Forrest; killed on picket at Pine Mountain.

Ky Forrest; served one year.

James Garner; discharged, over age.

John Garner; discharged, over age.

Clay Gordon; died at home on furlough.

J. W. Hill; died March 29, 1862.

Clint Harris; transferred to General Cheatham's staff; killed at Shiloh.

Ab Hawley; served through the war.

Al Herron; killed at Ellsbury Ridge.

L. D. Holland; died at home on furlough.

E. P. Holliman; served a year or more.

E. G. Hudson; elected second lieutenant at reorganization; wounded at New Hope Church and died.

Joe G. Hudson; elected second sergeant; served through the war.

J. H. Hudson; died August 1, 1861.

O. C. Hudson; served through the war.

Burrell Jones; served one year.

Berry Jordan; served one year.

George Lashlee; elected second lieutenant, March, 1862; discharged at reorganization.

Will Lashlee; died at Columbus, Ky.

Thos Markham.

Billy Martin; served through the war.

John Maynard; died at Columbus, Ky.

J. H. Maynard; died April 20, 1862.

John McGill; died at Columbus, Ky.

John McElyea; died May 15, 1862.

B. M. Melton; wounded at Shiloh and died.

J. P. Morris; served one year.

R. J. Myrick; died April 17, 1862.

James Pafford; served through the war.

John Palmer; cut off at evacuation of Corinth.

Moses Parker; served one year.

Ive Pierce; served one year.

J. L. Presson; killed at Shiloh.

Will Prince; captured and disappeared.

Thos Randle; transferred.

James Reddick; discharged under conscript law.

Paul Rice.

John P. Rushing; elected lieutenant at reorganization; detached at consolidation.

Berry Snyder; discharged, over age.

Dood Spence; served one year.

James Stagner; died at Columbus, Ky.

Joe Summers; served one year.

Al Surratt; wounded at Shiloh.

Pleas. G. Swor; elected captain, July, 1861; re-elected at reorganization; served through the war.

James Thornton; wounded at Ellsbury Ridge, losing a leg; discharged.

John Thornton; died at Columbus, Ky.

Wm. Throckmorton; died, perhaps, in 1862.

B. A. Totty; wounded and captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

Robert Ward; served one year.

Robert B. Warren; served one year.

B. H. Webb; died at Columbus, Ky.

John Williams; discharged and died at home.

O. T. Wilson; served one year.

Wm. Womack; discharged, ill health.

Isaac Wygul; elected lieutenant at reorganization;
killed at Perryville.

ROLL OF COMPANY "F," FIFTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. Joe H. Porter; appointed surgeon, August, 1861; resigned, May 20, 1862.

First Lieut. Horace T. Blanton, Jr.; promoted to captain, August, 1861; discharged at reorganization; served as major of Napier's Cavalry.

Second Lieut. James P. Cooper; promoted to captain at reorganization; wounded at Shiloh; wounded and captured at Perryville; served through the war.

Third Lieut. Joe T. Kendall; appointed adjutant August, 1861; elected captain of Company "K" at reorganization; wounded at Mission Ridge and died under the surgeon's knife.

First Sergt. Finis E. White; transferred to Carnes' Battery; promoted to lieutenant and served through the war.

Second Sergt. D. F. (Oce) Alexander; elected a

lieutenant in August, 1861; discharged at reorganization; served as captain in cavalry until close of the war.

Third Sergt. W. L. Cooper; served in cavalry; killed at Brice's Cross Roads.

Fourth Sergt. John Porter; killed at Shiloh.

First Corp. Henry H. Askew; killed at Perryville.

Second Corp. Wm. H. Porter; appointed cadet in regular army; served in cavalry; killed at Brice's Cross Roads.

Third Corp. W. W. Porter.

Fourth Corp. N. Calvin Howard; transferred to Company "A"; served as sergeant and was elected lieutenant in October, 1863; wounded at Franklin; served through the war; present at surrender.

Elisha Askew; knocked senseless by shell at Shiloh.

F. M. Beck.

Andrew V. Boden; captured; served through the war.

G. Bloomfield Boden; wounded at Atlanta; wounded and captured at Mission Ridge, and died in prison.

James W. Boden; captured at Murfreesboro and escaped; served through the war.

J. Wes Bowden; captured at Perryville; served through the war.

Stephen Caplinger; died at hospital.

Eldridge E. Carter; wounded at Perryville and died.

William Chapman; discharged, over age.

Francis Childers; killed at Kennesaw Mountain.

Robert P. Cole; promoted to captain in Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry.

James H. Courts; served in cavalry.

Mastin D. Crawford; promoted to lieutenant and discharged at reorganization; served in Company "B," Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry.

M. M. (Dock) Crutchfield; discharged, over age.

James E. Daniel; elected sergeant at reorganization; wounded at Shiloh; served through the war.

E. M. (Heck) Doty; wounded at Peachtree Creek; served through the war.

William Flannagan.

Isaac Forrest.

John Forrest.

Ky Forrest.

William Forrest.

Mastin Freeman; discharged, ill health.

James Gross.

John Gross.

Marion Gross; wounded at Shiloh.

William Gross.

Silas M. Hagler; elected first sergeant, August, 1861; lieutenant at reorganization; died August 1, 1862.

Alf Hammond.

A. H. Hancock; wounded at Perryville; served through the war.

James H. Hancock; knocked senseless by shell at Shiloh; served in Woodward's Cavalry; captured and escaped.

Robert P. Hancock; served through the war.

Will Johnson.

Thomas Jones.

Frank Kendall; served through the war.

J. J. Looney.

John Lowry.

John Martin.

Will Matheny.

Thomas McMinn.

A. W. Moore; died in 1861.

John Nichols.

Jeff T. Olive; elected sergeant; wounded at Shiloh and at Atlanta; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

Rufus B. Olive; elected corporal; wounded at Murfreesboro (colorguard); served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

Robert Phillips; discharged, over age.

Ed Ralls; killed at Shiloh.

Jeff Rushing.

Sam Smiley; discharged, over age.

Gid Smotherman.

James Snyder; perhaps killed.

Thomas Spain; killed at Shiloh.

B. Frank Taylor; knocked senseless by shell at Shiloh; wounded at Perryville; served through the war.

Houston Taylor; killed by bushwhackers in Eastern Kentucky.

Joe Veasey; died in 1862.

James White.

John Whittaker.

William Whittaker; wounded at Shiloh.

George Yates.

David Young; served through the war.

ROLL OF COMPANY "G," FIFTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE
INFANTRY.

Capt. James E. Fowler; discharged at reorganization.

First Lieut. William F. (Gus) Harris; detached at reorganization for special service and soon captured.

Second Lieut. John T. Irion; elected captain at reorganization; wounded and captured at Perryville; resigned, 1863, and appointed inspector of Cheat-ham's Division hospitals.

Third Lieut. W. A. Foust; discharged at reorganization.

First Sergt. Bose D. Crutchfield; killed at Mission Ridge.

Second Sergt. T. Jeff Broach; wounded three times at Resaca; wounded at Peachtree Creek, and died from loss of blood after amputation.

Third Sergt. Willis L. Hagler; served three and one-half years.

Fourth Sergt. George W. Moody; discharged, ill health.

Corp. Ep W. Simmons; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

Corp. Bennett Scott; died at Columbus, Ky.

Corp. Henderson Liles; killed at Shiloh.

Corp. Jack T. Wilburn; transferred to engineer corps.

Abner Akers; on infirmary corps; discharged, over age.

Uriah Akers; discharged, ill health.

J. W. Arnett; killed at Perryville.

Jerry Ashley; died at Columbus, Ky.

Brooks Barbee; killed.

John A. Barton.

J. J. Bass; served about fourteen months.

J. H. Batey; served about eighteen months.

Robert Bell; served through the war.

Bud Bevil; served through the war.

Sid W. Blackwood; served through the war.

Harrod Bomer; died at Columbus, Ky.

Addison Broach; discharged for disability.

Charles W. Burgess; wounded at Shiloh, losing an arm; discharged.

Wesley Burgess; served through the war.

Beverly Bush; wounded at Shiloh and died.

Perry Bush; died in hospital at Columbus, Miss.

N. J. Bushart; killed in railroad accident at Rienzi, Miss., 1862.

William Bushart; killed at Shiloh.

John A. Carter; killed in Henry County, Tenn.

William D. Cate; discharged for physical disability; re-enlisted in Tenth Cavalry; served through the war.

William H. Christian; discharged at Columbus, Ky.

Gid M. Comer; killed at Chickamauga.

P. H. Comer; served one year.

Eli W. Compton; served through the war.

James C. Compton; died at Tupelo, Miss., July 19, 1862.

Marshall Compton; died at Tupelo, June 15, 1862.

George D. Coston; killed at Murfreesboro.

John Coston.

Sam D. Cox; wounded and captured at Mission Ridge, and died in prison at Chattanooga.

John W. Crutchfield; knocked senseless by shell at Perryville; wounded at Atlanta; promoted to sergeant-major and to ensign; served through the war.

Arch Davis; discharged, ill health; re-enlisted in cavalry.

Green B. Deets; on color-guard; wounded at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

Joe Dollahite.

J. Newt Fields; promoted to sergeant; killed at Atlanta.

W.H Fields; transferred to cavalry.

John E. Flack; promoted to first sergeant; elected lieutenant, October, 1863; detached; served through the war.

Julian Frazier; promoted to first sergeant, October, 1863; wounded at Shiloh; killed at Ellsbury Ridge.

George A. French; discharged, ill health.

J. P. French; served a while in cavalry.

Richard French; died.

W. R. Gooch; discharged, over age.

J. K. Polk Harmon; transferred to Company "G," Seventh Cavalry, and served till close of the war.

Isam B. Harris; appointed quartermaster.

E. J. Hastings; discharged, ill health.

Green Hastings; died at Corinth.

William Hastings; served through the war.

David E. Haymes.

John R. Haymes; died at Corinth, March 25, 1862.

J. Wesley Hicks; joined the Federals.

W. H. Hurtman; discharged, ill health.

J. H. Irvin; died at Jackson, Tenn.

Joe H. Johnson; died from effects of measles.

R. Pink Kirby; wounded at Resaca (lost a foot); served through the war.

Samuel H. Lamb; died at Chattanooga, July, 1863.

J. L. Lemonds; elected second lieutenant, July, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant; served through the war. (See Company "C.")

John L. Lewis; captured and died in prison.

W. H. Liles; died in autumn of 1861.

J. B. Lipe; discharged and joined the Federals.

William G. Lily; died (probably at Columbus, Ky.).

J. N. Lowry; died June 10, 1862.

V. B. Lowry; served one year.

W. H. Lowry; served one year.

T. A. Mabry; died at Tupelo, Miss.

N. J. Malone.

Richard T. Malone; transferred to Forty-Sixth Tennessee, and died.

William C Martin; discharged, ill health, 1863; re-enlisted in Company "G," Seventh Tennessee Cavalry.

P. P. McAdoo; served two years.

W. J. McBride; died at Columbus, Ky.

John McCord; died at Columbus, Ky.

Robert W. McCrory; killed at Murfreesboro.

J. W. McCullough; served one year.

S. Houston Medlin; captured; served through the war.

R. A. Moody; wounded (perhaps at Perryville).

J. Calvin Morrow; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

W. J. Nash; served through the war.

Jasper O'Daniel.

Joe O'Daniel.

William O'Daniel.

James Owens; killed at Lovejoy, Ga.

Richard Owens; served through the war.

Samuel Owens; served through the war.

S. D. Palmer; died at home on furlough.

Thomas Patterson; captured on picket at Pine Mountain, Ga.; served through the war.

William D. Patterson; wounded at Shiloh (Colonel Venable dismounted and sent him to the rear on his horse).

B. F. Peeples; elected first lieutenant at reorganization; promoted to captain, August 14, 1863; senior officer of the regiment at the surrender.

J. K. Polk Peeples; discharged, under age; re-enlisted; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

John R. Peeples; wounded at Mission Ridge; appointed adjutant of Fifty-Second Tennessee; adjutant of Camp Direction, Hamburg, S. C., at close of the war.

Isaac Petty; served one year.

Aaron M. Pinson; killed at Peachtree Creek.

I. Henry Pinson; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

W. Shelly Puckett; died at home on furlough (first death in the regiment).

S. C. Robbins.

William H. Russell; died at Columbus, Ky.

Bennett Scott; died at Columbus, Ky.

Daniel Shofner; transferred to Twenty-Second Tennessee.

T. D. Shofner; transferred to Twenty-Second Tennessee.

Henry Simmons; joined the Federals.

John A. Simmons; discharged.

Bailey N. Sparks; killed at Shiloh.

George W. Stayton; discharged, over age.

J. I. Stayton; elected lieutenant at reorganization; transferred to cavalry.

J. J. Stroud; killed at Perryville.

W. Harris Sullivan; died at Corinth, May 25, 1862.

William Thompson; served through the war.

Joe W. Travis; died.

Carter Trevathan; died.

James J. Vancleave (hospital steward); died August 4, 1862.

Thomas Vaughan.

Robert Walters; discharged, ill health.

D L. Willett; elected second lieutenant at reorganization; detached at consolidation.

John A. Williams; discharged, over age.

L. M. Williams.

Stephen Williams; captured at Nashville; served through the war. (The wit of the regiment.)

— —. Williams; died at Columbus, Ky.

Marion Wood.

H. A. Workman; died at home on furlough, March 18, 1862.

James Workman; died at Shelbyville, 1863.

George H. Wynns; elected sergeant at reorganization; promoted to lieutenant, October, 1863; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

W. H. Wynns; served one year, and later with Forrest's Cavalry.

T. Wes Wynns.

Henry Young; served three years.

James Young; served three years.

ROLL OF COMPANY "H," FIFTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. James D. Dumas; discharged at reorganization.

First Lieut. D. J. Bowden; discharged at reorganization; served as second lieutenant Company "D," Nineteenth Tennessee Cavalry.

Second Lieut. James H. Collins; discharged at reorganization.

Third Lieut. J. T. Freeman; discharged at reorganization.

First Sergt. Sim W. Alexander; elected first lieutenant at reorganization; served through the war.

Second Sergt. Joseph B. Jones; appointed ensign; wounded and captured at Perryville; detached as hospital steward; served through the war.

Third Sergt. William G. Trent; served through the war.

Fourth Sergt. Joe H. Jordan, elected first sergeant at reorganization; second lieutenant, October, 1863; killed at Mission Ridge.

Fifth Sergt. C. L. Crowder; discharged.

First Corp. Roland Carter; served through the war.

Second Corp. George M. Ridgway; wounded at Shiloh.

Third Corp. William Oliver; died during the war.

J. Q. Adams; died.

L. Alexander; discharged.

Bush Archer; wounded at Chattahoochee Bridge; served through the war.

Sam Archer; killed at Perryville.

M. B. Barr; died at Corinth, July 19, 1862.

T. N. Bell; discharged; re-enlisted in Company "G," Seventh Cavalry.

A. B. Berryman; transferred.

William M. Bowden; wounded at Perryville; served through the war.

Jacob W. Brogden; wounded at Murfreesboro; wounded and captured at Nashville; served through the war.

George W. Brown; wounded at Shiloh; discharged.

William Brown; discharged.

Tom Bullock; served through the war.

Ben Bunton; captured at Mission Ridge and died in prison.

T. Wes Bunton; cut off from command in Mississippi; joined Company "K," Twentieth Cavalry, and killed at Estanola.

J. W. Cardwell; discharged.

A. Carroll; discharged.

Elias Carter; died in hospital at Columbus, Miss.
 Richard A. Coley; wounded at Chickamauga;
 served through the war.

William Colley; discharged, ill health.

Allen G. Coltharpe; wounded at Shiloh; discharged.

George W. Crawford; wounded at Murfreesboro
 and Peachtree Creek; elected lieutenant, October,
 1863; served through the war.

Court Crutchfield.

Tom J. Dumas; captured at New Madrid.

William D. Dumas; detailed on Engineer Corps;
 served through the war.

Z. D. (Dock) Edwards; wounded near Pine Moun-
 tain on picket and captured at Nashville; served
 through the war.

Alex Farmer; served two years.

Will H. Farmer; served through the war.

Sam H. Fizer; wounded at Shiloh; discharged; re-
 enlisted in Company "K," Twentieth Cavalry.

William Fizer; discharged.

B. F. Freels; discharged.

George Hayes; discharged.

William Hayes; discharged.

William Hill; died.

Spence W. Hunt; captured at New Madrid; served
 in Twentieth Cavalry.

J. H. Jones; transferred.

John N. Jones; died in hospital, Columbus, Miss.,
 June 3, 1862.

Permenas Jones; died at Columbus, Miss.

Simeon Jones; died at Chattanooga, August, 1862.

Frank Killebrew; died at Columbus, Ky.

F. Marion Killebrew; elected third lieutenant at reorganization; killed at Perryville.

G. W. Lowry; served through the war.

Harrison Martin; died at home on furlough, August, 1861.

M. N. McNeilly; elected lieutenant, October, 1863; served through the war.

B. P. McWhirter.

I. Murrell; died.

William O'Kelly (Irish); lost sight of in Georgia.

A. Olive; died.

Joe Oliver.

William Oliver; wounded at Perryville and died of wound.

M. B. Owensby; captured at New Madrid; served in cavalry.

Rufe Owensby; died.

J. I. Parrish; died at Cairo, Ill.

Frank V. Pegram.

T. C. Phillips; detailed with pontoon train; served through the war.

Thomas Phillips; served through the war.

William Phillips; died in hospital at Columbus, Miss.

Terrill Price; wounded at Mission Ridge.

E. Reynolds; died at home with measles, 1861.

Robert Ridgway; died.

Wes W. Ridgway; killed at Franklin.

James E. Sanders; wounded in Georgia; served through the war.

Addison Sheridan; killed at Perryville.

LaFayette Sims; died June 7, 1862.

Marion Sims; died.

William C. Sims; ensign at Shiloh; supposed to have been killed by bushwhackers in Kentucky.

Dr. A. J. Smith; transferred.

A. J. Snodgrass; served through the war.

Dock Speight.

Seth Speight; wounded at Chattahoochee Bridge; discharged.

J. H. Stunson; wounded at Shiloh; died May 7, 1862.

Mike Terry; served through the war.

G. M. Thomason; transferred.

H. A. Thompson; discharged.

W. A. Thompson; wounded four times at Murfreesboro and captured; discharged; mail carrier.

J. H. Timmons; discharged.

James M. Todd; discharged.

Joe W. Tribble; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

Bud Ward.

John W. Webb; killed at Shiloh.

Late Young.

ROLL OF COMPANY "I," FIFTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE
INFANTRY.

Capt. William D. Hallum; wounded at New Madrid (first one in the regiment); discharged at reorganization; enlisted Company "E," Twentieth Cavalry (veteran of Mexican War).

First Lieut. T. B. Haynes; discharged at reorganization.

Second Lieut. James Haynes; wounded at Shiloh; discharged at reorganization; served in cavalry and killed in battle in Mississippi.

Third Lieut. Henry C. Greer; discharged at reorganization; served as lieutenant-colonel of Twentieth Cavalry.

First Sergt. James Bowles; discharged, over age.

C. T. (Tip) Allen; wounded in the neck at Perryville, coughed up the ball and walked back to Knoxville, Tenn; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

J. W. Allen; served through the war.

Samuel A. Allen; wounded at Peachtree Creek and died.

W. H. Allen; wounded at Chickamauga; served two and one-half years.

J. K. Polk Alexander; wounded at Shiloh and Mission Ridge; served through the war.

Robert Baker.

W. D. Baker; served through the war.

W. H. Barbee; wounded at Mission Ridge and died.

N. J. Barham; furnished a substitute.

Tom Barker; discharged, ill health.

Ed Bohanan; served through the war; wagonmaster.

Rice Bostwick; joined the Federals.

Walter Bowden; joined cavalry.

Wm. Bowles; discharged, over age.

Smith C. Breedlove; on infirmary corps; served through the war.

Robert H. Breedlove; served through the war.

John Brewer; served through the war.

Tom Bryant; served one year.

Alf Busbee; died at Union City.

B. B. Busbee; served through the war.

Ransom Busbee; died at Corinth, Miss.

Ed. Chapman; wounded at Murfreesboro and captured; joined the Federals.

F. M. Clark; elected lieutenant at reorganization; served through the war.

John Cody.

Jack Coleman; served through the war.

G. J. Coleman; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

John Copeland; elected first lieutenant at reorganization; wounded and captured at Perryville and escaped; served through the war.

Thomas Copeland; discharged, over age; re-enlisted in Company "E," Twentieth Cavalry.

John Carson; died at Chattanooga.

John R. Crosswell; appointed sergeant major; elected third lieutenant in 1863; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

W. A. Dillahunty; transferred to Tenth Tennessee Cavalry.

Ab A. Dinwiddie; ensign; wounded at Shiloh; wounded and captured at Murfreesboro; wounded at Atlanta, and died at hospital at Macon, Ga., August 8, 1864.

Matt B. Dinwiddie; color guard; wounded at Atlanta; served as second lieutenant in Company "B," Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry; served to close of the war.

Sid Ellis; lost sight of during the war.

Alex Fields; died at Union City.

Henry Fields; died.

Abe Foster; discharged, ill health.

George W. Foster; served through the war.

Elijah Foust; elected captain at reorganization; wounded and captured at Mission Ridge; died at Camp Chase, January 10, 1864.

James Freeman; discharged, under age.

Albert Gibson; served one year.

Frank Gibson; discharged, under age.

John Gibson; served one year.

J. Monroe Gilbert; discharged, and re-enlisted in a Texas regiment.

A. B. Goodin; discharged, ill health; re-enlisted in cavalry.

Richard Grenade; served through the war.

W. Bird Greer; wounded and made cripple; discharged.

W. H. Green; discharged on account of lameness.

Joe J. Hagler; wounded at Chickamauga; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

Thomas Hannab; discharged, ill health.

Wm. Hannab; served one year, and in cavalry and killed.

Samuel Haynes; discharged, under age.

S. C. Hearn; appointed chaplain, 1862; served through the war.

James Hicks; died in hospital.

Ad Jones; served through the war.

Eli Jones; wounded at Perryville; served through the war.

Lazarus Johnson; killed while bathing in Chattahoochee River, July 7, 1862.

W. M. Kennedy.

Joe LaFlore; served one year; served also in cavalry.

A. H. Lankford; promoted to corporal; wounded at Atlanta; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

W. S. Lankford; served through the war.

J. D. Looney; served through the war.

Thomas L. May; served two and one-half years.

Tom Marshall.

Robert McAdoo; discharged, over age.

Jas. H. McCampbell; transferred to Company "F," One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Tennessee.

Gid Milam; captured and died at Rock Island.

John Miller; probably discharged.

Shoat Mitchell; served one year.

James Moffett; promoted to first sergeant; served through the war.

W. A. Morphis; wounded at Shiloh; served two or three years.

Tom Morris; served one year.

Richard Mullins.

Link Newton; discharged, over age.

James Nolen; died at Columbus, Ky.

John O'Brien; wounded at Shiloh, and died in hospital.

C. P. Owensby; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

Bedford Parrish; captured and afterwards served in cavalry.

John Patterson; discharged, over age.

J. O. Penick; cut off at Corinth; served as lieutenant in Tenth Cavalry.

John Penick; died at Union City.

James Perkins; secured a substitute.

W. E. Petree.

James Randle; discharged, ill health.

Thomas Reynolds; died at Memphis, April, 1862.

Wm. Reynolds; served one year.

Louis Ridley; discharged.

Frank C. Robertson; killed at Atlanta.

Wm. Robertson; served one year.

Albert Rogers; served one year.

John Ross; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

Silas Simmons; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

Nick Stubbs; served two and a half years.

Elias Sullivan; died at Corinth, Miss.

Harrison Sullivan.

J. C. Tillman; elected second lieutenant at reorganization.

Haywood Thomas; served one year.

Matt Thomas; killed at Shiloh.

George Thomason; transferred to some other regiment.

Joe Thompson; wounded at Shiloh; discharged.

A. Green Trevathan; transferred to Forty-Sixth Tennessee Infantry.

Jack Underwood; served one year.

Ben Vincent; discharged.

Edward Wallace; wounded at Shiloh.

W. T. Ward; served through the war.

W. M. Winbush; wounded at Shiloh and Chickamauga; served through the war.

John Wright; captured at Shiloh; joined the Federals.

ROLL OF COMPANY "K," FIFTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. H. W. Ballard; discharged at reorganization.

Capt. Joe T. Kendall; elected captain at reorganization; wounded at Mission Ridge and died under Federal surgeon's knife. (See Company "F").

First Lieut. George C. Street; discharged at reorganization.

Second Lieut. Wes E. Harris; elected first lieutenant at reorganization; detached, August, 1863.

Third Lieut. R. A. Brisendine; discharged at reorganization.

First Sergt. J. Wm. Howard; elected second lieutenant at reorganization; wounded at Peachtree Creek; served through the war.

Second Sergt. Wm. McClure; discharged, over age.

Third Sergt. D. P. McClure; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

Fourth Sergt. Edwin H. Rennolds; elected first sergeant at reorganization; third lieutenant, October 10, 1863; wounded at Perryville; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender. (Author.)

Fifth Sergt. J. W. Pillow; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

First Corp. Wm. B. Duff; died at Atlanta, July 3, 1863.

Second Corp. Philip Kennerly; wounded and captured at Perryville; killed at Mission Ridge.

Third Corp. J. M. B. Elliott; elected third lieutenant at reorganization; discharged October, 1863.

Fourth Corp. John S. Rennolds; died at Corinth, April 17, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Henry Adams; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

James Adams; served one year.

Merideth Alexander; served one year.

E. R. Atchison; discharged, over age.

J. J. Atchison; discharged, over age.

John M. Arnn; served one year; joined the Federals.

J. A. Austin; discharged (perhaps).

W. T. (Link) Ballard; killed at Murfreesboro.

A. Dillard Beckwith; promoted to corporal; killed at Resaca. (Died rejoicing.)

Dr. C. Ed Bradley; discharged, ill health.

Thos. J. Brisendine; wounded and captured at Mission Ridge; lost an arm; served through the war.

W. Thomas Browning; captured at Mission Ridge; died in prison.

Carroll Bruce.

Ed R. Bumpass; served one year.

John Burnley; served one year.

Louis Bustle; discharged; joined Federals; killed at Fort Pillow.

Cal W. Cherry; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

LaFayette Cherry; served in Lyons' Escort.

John M. Coffman; promoted to first sergeant; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

W. Bens Cook; served one year.

Jacob Cox; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

Joe Dick; served one year.

Robert W. Ditterline; served one year.

Robert Dixon.

S. R. Drown; wounded at Shiloh; discharged.

Z. O. Drown; discharged for disability.

Jack Dublin; discharged, November, 1861, (to care for his mother and sister, his father having been killed by the explosion of gun, Lady Polk).

Alvin H. Dugger; wounded at Shiloh; died at hospital.

Jons. E. Dunaway.

A. V. Duncan; after one year served in Twentieth Tennessee Infantry.

Hugh M. Dunlap; killed in a skirmish while serving in a company of partisan rangers.

Isaac Dunlap; served one year.

J. E. Dunning; wounded at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

Alvin Edwards; served one year.

— —. Ellis; wounded at Franklin; served through the war.

Jarrell Fields; served one year.

W. Shade Forrest; served one year.

R. H. Foy; wounded.

D. G. Fuller; served one year.

John Fuller; served one year.

Wm. D. Gordon; wounded at Shiloh (probably discharged).

Joe Haggard; served one year.

S. M. V. Haggard; served one year.

Robert Harris; promoted to corporal; killed at Perryville.

Wm. D. Hendricks; promoted to sergeant; wounded at Murfreesboro, Mission Ridge and Franklin; served through the war.

M. J. Henry; transferred.

George Hooks; served one year.

Mordecai Holland; disappeared.

J. Kincaid Hope; appointed quartermaster, May, 1862; served through the war.

Abe Hudgens; died during the war.

James G. L. Kennerly; wounded and captured at Perryville; served through the war.

Jas. P. Kesterson; served one year.

Ed G. Kyle; served one year.

Joe T. Kyle; served one year.

H. A. Wise Laurie; wounded at Shiloh; served through the war.

Elijah McClure; discharged, over age.

W. A. McEwin; served one year.

Frank M. McGuire; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

Alex McMullen; wounded at Shiloh; died at hospital, April 25, 1862.

Thomas Middleton; detailed as blasksmith.

Samuel A. Miller; served through the war.

Alf W. Mooney; served one year.

Meek B. Mooney; wounded at Shiloh.

Tandy G. Morris, Jr.; shocked by shell at Murfreesboro; served through the war.

Wm. C. Morrison; served one year.

Harvey M. Murrell; wounded at Shiloh; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

Isaac H. Murrell; died April 7, 1862.

J. L. Murrell; discharged, ill health; re-enlisted in cavalry.

J. Perry Murrell; killed at Shiloh; first man killed in battle with the regiment.

R. Wales Murrell; served about three years and afterwards in Third Kentucky Cavalry.

R. H. (Dock) Newport; captured at Mission Ridge; died in prison.

B. F. Newton; served one year.

Robert W. Overby; served one year.

James F. Parker; promoted to Corporal; served three and one-half years.

H. L. Perry; joined the Federals.

Alonzo Pillow ; transferred to Hume's Battery ; promoted to first lieutenant ; served through the war.

James A. Powell ; discharged, ill health.

Chas. B. Provine ; captured at Mission Ridge ; died in prison.

J. M. Rathburn ; died March, 1862.

Samuel Ridgway ; captured at Mission Ridge ; served through the war.

George W. Robertson ; killed at Shiloh.

J. Ed Rogers ; detailed as teamster to Gen. A. P. Stewart ; served through the war.

Robert C. Rogers, teamster ; served through the war ; present at surrender.

Z. Scott ; died in 1861.

F. Mart Sinsel ; killed at Shiloh ; (veteran of Mexican war).

Alonzo Steele ; discharged, under age.

Wm. H. Story ; died at Holly Springs, Miss., April 7, 1862.

Joe Taylor ; served one year.

H. Marsh Tibbs ; served through the war.

Hugh M. Tyler ; discharged, ill health.

J. Wiseman Vest ; served one year.

Con P. Walker ; appointed commissary sergeant, May, 1862 ; captured at Nashville ; served through the war.

J. Wes. Walber ; served about one year.

J. T. Wheeler ; served one year, or more.

Dave Willis ; served one year.

Ed E. Willis ; served one year.

Wm. Willis ; served one year.

James A. Wilson ; served one year.

J. D. Wilson; captured at Mission Ridge; served through the war.

J. G. Wilson; died June 1, 1862.

J. Wes. Wilson; (probably) discharged.

M. L. Wilson; discharged, ill health.

James B. Young; served through the war; (accidentally shot one of his fingers off).

ROLL OF COMPANY "L," FIFTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. J. T. Winfrey; discharged at reorganization.

First Lieut. B. P. Utley; discharged at reorganization.

Second Lieut. J. S. Watkins; discharged at reorganization.

Third Lieut. John Ballard; discharged at reorganization.

First Sergt. H. S. White.

Second Sergt. George C. Camp; elected lieutenant at reorganization; wounded and captured at Perryville; detached and served with Forrest's Cavalry; afterwards ordered back to the regiment; wounded at Peachtree Creek.

G. W. Allison; died April 27, 1862.

Jonathan Bailey; died at Louisville, Ky.

J. M. Box; died June 8, 1862.

Joe Box.

J. T. Camp; served in cavalry.

J. A. Childers; died March 7, 1862.

Wm. Conley; elected second lieutenant at reorganization.

A. J. Fry; died December 12, 1862.

M. M. Fry; elected captain at reorganization; detached at consolidation.

Clay Gordon; died of measles.

A. M. Gossett.

D. A. C. Gossett; had smallpox at Shelbyville.

Bryant Gulley; elected first sergeant at reorganization.

D. B. Gulley; wounded at Perryville and died.

J. Harper; wounded at Atlanta.

G. T. Harrison; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

Thomas Harrison; wounded at Perryville.

Pleas Henderson.

W. E. Henderson; died May 31, 1862.

J. Hollinsworth; died June 6, 1862.

P. Kennedy; killed at Mission Ridge.

Andy Mackey; captured at Perryville.

J. A. Malin; killed at Shiloh.

W. C. Malin; killed at Murfreesboro.

W. C. McIlwain; died January 25, 1863.

W. H. Merrick; died July 23, 1862.

Will Merrill; died of fever.

Nelson Nowell; died of smallpox.

J. K. Sanders; killed at Perryville.

William Stegall.

W. H. Thompson; died March 20, 1862.

George Thornton.

H. Thornton; died June 8, 1862.

M. Tubbs; died May 18, 1862.

Ed Wallace; wounded at Peachtree Creek.

W. T. Ward; wounded at Atlanta.

H. L. White; elected sergeant at reorganization;
wounded at Perryville and died.

J. N. Wood; died February 20, 1863.

NOTE—This company was from Benton County.
Its total enlistment must have been at least eighty,
but the above are all the names I have been able to
secure, after diligent effort.

ROLL OF COMPANY "M," FIFTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE
INFANTRY.

Capt. John A. Lauderdale; appointed assistant
quartermaster, 1862.

First Lieut. J. B. Ward; elected captain at reor-
ganization; killed at Resaca.

Second Lieut. J. Lucius Bowman; killed at Shiloh.

Third Lieut. A. J. Alexander; discharged at reor-
ganization.

W. D. Allen.

Robert P. Andrews; elected second lieutenant;
served through the war.

W. H. Armstrong.

W. H. Barnes.

R. B. Barnes; served through the war.

J. M. Bartlett.

John B. Bass; wounded at Atlanta.

R. Beard.

J. D. Bennett.

M. Blanton.

R. D. Board.

A. Bolton.

E. F. Bradley.

John K. Breast; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

A. L. Brevard; elected first sergeant; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

Arch E. Brevard; wounded at Murfreesboro; detached to quartermaster department.

J. H. Brevard.

R. B. Brevard; elected sergeant; wounded at Atlanta; captured at home on furlough, January, 1865; served through the war.

J. A. Brigance.

J. H. Brigance.

B. Brooks.

J. H. Brooks; killed at Belmont.

W. Brother.

G. L. Burnes; died during the war.

W. T. Burnes.

E. Bynum.

D. S. Campbell.

J. D. Campbell.

Peter Capote; wounded at Perryville.

A. Caton.

R. Clark.

J. Click; wounded at Resaca.

- T. W. Click.
- W. H. Click.
- J. M. Cook.
- W. D. Cook.
- S. Cypert.
- J. L. Daniels.
- S. F. Daniels.
- H. H. DeBow.
- Thomas Dillon; served through the war.
- J. Dixon.
- R. Edmiston.
- W. J. Elder.
- A. E. Ellis.
- Alex A. Faris; wounded at Perryville; lost an arm; detailed as mail carrier to Hickman, Ky.
- J. Fletcher.
- F. A. Fore.
- C. W. Furlong.
- D. Gallagher.
- Peter George.
- J. R. Gillett; appointed assistant quartermaster; killed at Perryville.
- B. F. Gonley.
- L. B. Gregory.
- B. C. Hamby.
- J. S. Hasey.
- H. Hayes.
- G. M. Herring; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.
- R. B. Hopkins; served through the war.
- W. J. Huffman; wounded at Atlanta and died.
- J. B. Johnson; captured at Jonesboro; joined the Federals.

J. S. Johnson.

C. C. Jones.

J. H. Jones; wounded at Belmont and Jonesboro.

A. H. King; served through the war.

J. C. Kirk; killed at Ellsbury Ridge.

Sam J. Kirkpatrick; elected third lieutenant; wounded at Peachtree Creek; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

F. Kittrell.

J. T. Landis.

T. J. Lane.

J. K. Polk Lawson; killed at Atlanta.

J. Lamotte; served through the war.

J. Mahan.

A. McFarland; wounded at Resaca, died of wound.

P. McMannis.

H. Melrose.

W. F. Mitchell.

J. M. Morgan.

P. Moxley.

S. M. Moxley.

W. C. Moxley.

C. G. Panister.

Matt M. Parker; captured four Yankees at Murfreesboro; wounded at Resaca and died.

J. Paulsgrove; wounded at Atlanta; lost an arm; probably discharged.

G. W. Powell.

C. G. Prather.

J. R. Price.

W. H. Pyle.

J. Quinn.

J. C. Ramey.

S. K. Ramey; died during the war.

J. B. Ray; wounded at Peachtree Creek.

L. W. Roach.

W. Rolfe.

W. F. Rowe.

R. B. Russell.

Daniel Sawyer; served through the war.

J. L. Sawyer; served through the war.

W. B. Shaw.

A. J. Smith.

P. W. Stanley.

G. N. Taylor.

J. R. Taylor.

A. W. Thomas.

Charlie Trout; served through the war.

A. E. Tucker; elected lieutenant at reorganization;
killed at Perryville.

Henry A. Tyler; discharged, ill health, 1861; served
as captain of Company "A," Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry.

James P. Tyler; elected lieutenant at reorganization;
served through the war; one of thirty present
at surrender.

Robert Tyler; killed at Belmont.

H. T. Watson.

J. W. Wiles.

R. S. Young.

NOTE—This company was from Hickman, Ky., including a squad from Southern Illinois; was composed of excellent fighting material. Have been unable to secure complete casualties.

HISTORY

OF THE

Forty-Sixth Regiment,

TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

During the summer of 1861 plans were made to enlist another infantry regiment in Henry County, as the continual increase of the Federal armies by heavy levies showed conclusively that the Confederate forces must be reinforced to meet them, and our grand old county never lagged behind when men and means were needed. Following the wise example of Colonel Travis, it was deemed best to try and secure the whole command from its geographical limits, and it not only succeeded, but proved advantageous in many ways.

The commanding officers of the two militia regiments were instructed by Governor Harris to collect all suitable firearms from the citizens and turn them over to the ordnance department. Col. J. D. Wilson of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment was very efficient in this work. Col. John M. Clark proposed to take the lead in the enlistment, attended the regimental musters early in October and urged the formation of companies, and the enrolling, which was

already begun, was pushed forward with great alacrity, and soon ten companies were enlisted.

The Fifth Regiment was composed mainly of young unmarried men, but a large proportion of the Forty-Sixth were men who left wives and children to enter the service. There were many, however, who were mere boys, who a few months before had taken the places on the farm of their older brothers, who had rushed to arms at the first call, and there were also not a few men who were in the full strength of young manhood.

November 29, 1861, the companies were assembled at Paris, Tenn., and the regiment organized by the election of field officers. (The names of officers, both regimental and company, will be found in the proper places on the rolls which follow this history.) On Monday, December 16, the regiment rendezvoused at Paris, and was ordered to go into camp at Union City, whither they were transported by rail. On reaching this point they were set to work building winter quarters. Shortly afterward Capt. John W. Harris' Company "C" was detached to guard the Mobile & Ohio Railroad bridge over the Obion River south of Union City. Before the winter quarters were completed the regiment was ordered to Island No. 10 in the Mississippi River, whence they were moved January 10, 1862, going by rail to Hickman, Ky., where Company "E," Captain Tharpe, and Company "F," Captain Poyner, both under command of Major Brown, were left as provost guard for the town. The other seven companies were transported on the steamer Winchester, and landed on the Tennessee

shore of the Mississippi River opposite Island No. 10.

Pitching their tents, it was necessary to floor them with rails and carpet them with cornstalks to elevate their blankets above the water, with which the rains had covered the river bottom. Stick and mud chimneys were built to the tents to warm them.

Only a short while elapsed before the measles, that great scourge of new levies, broke out in camp, and soon many of the poor fellows were prostrated upon their rough beds in the middle of winter, without mother, wife or sister to care for them, and Surgeon S. H. Caldwell and his assistant, Dr, T. J. Taliaferro, had their hands and brains and hearts full of duties. But they did all that human skill could do with the very limited means at their command. No houses suitable for hospital purposes were to be found nearer than Hickman, Ky., whither many of them were sent. The ladies of this patriotic town exhibited that kindness of heart so characteristic of Southern womanhood, and to this day the men who were so tenderly cared for and supplied with delicacies are full of gratitude to these noble ladies.



DR. S. H. CALDWELL.

Only a part of the regiment was armed and these

only with shotguns, squirrel rifles and old muskets. One company had only seven guns. They were employed throwing up fortifications, being drilled a very little. Company "D" volunteered to man the floating battery and were drilled in artillery tactics. There were about forty pieces of heavy ordnance on the island and on the main land opposite.

General Polk evacuated Columbus, Ky., March 9, 1862, retiring first to New Madrid, Mo., and on the 12th crossed to the Tennessee side, marched to Tip-tonville and moved down the river on steamers. On the 13th the Federal gunboats appeared and bombarded the Confederates night and day for twenty-three days. The infantry, for the most part, were kept out of range and suffered few casualties. Two of the Forty-Sixth, LaFayette Bowden of Company "F," and William Howsden of Company "A," were killed by the explosion of a shell. They were marched and counter-marched from point to point to meet expected attacks, the enemy having passed the island at night with part of their gunboats and landed infantry forces below them. Reelfoot Lake, running parallel with the river, barring their retreat in that direction, they were formed in two lines about two hundred yards apart, facing outwardly, and kept in line all night of April 7. On the 8th, there being no way of escape, they were surrendered to the Federal forces. The two companies from Hickman having rejoined the regiment, were included.

Many who were unarmed, while those with arms were absent, built rude rafts of logs and loose lumber and escaped across Reelfoot Lake, through the high

water, and returned to their homes. Most of these rejoined the regiment after its exchange or enlisted in cavalry. The regiment was first carried to New Madrid, Mo., and the officers separated from the men, not meeting again until they returned from prison. The officers were carried first to Camp Chase and a few days later to Johnson's Island in Lake Michigan. The privates were imprisoned at Camp Douglass near Chicago. At both places they were quartered in barracks.

The confinement was very irksome and they suffered in many ways; but these sufferings would have been greatly intensified had their imprisonment occurred in the winter time instead of summer. There were some deaths from disease, which will be mentioned in the company rolls. Ex-Gov. Andrew Johnson visited Camp Douglass, and made a speech to the men, advising them to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and return home. Nearly all of the men received the advice with scorn. A very few, however, listened to his seductive plea and were thus released. The commander of the prison threatened dire vengeance on all rebels who used any influence to persuade men not to take the oath.

The enlisted men left Camp Douglass September 8, and were carried to Cairo by rail, and thence to Vicksburg by steamers and there reunited with their officers, who came on different boats, and on the 23d of September were exchanged.

The regiment was then reorganized at Jackson, Miss., under the provisions of the conscript law. Jonathan S. Dawson was elected colonel, Robert

A. Owens, lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph D. Wilson, major. Lieut. Isaac M. Hudson was appointed adjutant, James T. Williams, quartermaster, and Dr. J. T. Mathis, surgeon.

After remaining in camp a few days they were sent to Holly Springs to assist in the attack on Corinth by Price and VanDorn, but met the Confederate forces retiring after a fruitless attack on Corinth's fortifications.

The regiment was then sent to Port Hudson and consolidated with the Forty-Second Tennessee, and Col. I. N. Hulme, of the latter regiment, placed in command. Maj. J. D. Wilson and several company officers of the Forty-Sixth becoming supernumeraries, were ordered to Tennessee to collect the men who had escaped at Island 10, and to secure new recruits for the regiment and forward them to the command. A Camp Direction was established at Blue Creek Church in Humphreys County, and details of officers were sent over the Tennessee River to gather up the men, and secure others and conduct them to the rendezvous. Henry County being within the Federal lines, and a regiment of Iowa Cavalry stationed at Ft. Heiman, it was a difficult and dangerous task. But it was so skillfully conducted, and with their thorough knowledge of the country, and the sympathy and cooperation of the loyal citizens of Henry County, they generally escaped capture.

There was a nest of Union sympathizers, however, near Big Sandy Station, through whose territory it was necessary to pass with the greatest caution. By the middle of December fifty or sixty men

had been collected, and these Major Wilson carried to Port Hudson, leaving the camp in charge of other officers. Another, but smaller detachment, having been gathered up, were also conducted to the regiment in February, 1863, and the remaining officers accompanying it, the camp was broken up. Captain Harris' Company "C," which had been attached to the Fifth Tennessee, was ordered back to the Forty-Sixth, and thus the whole regiment was united again. In December the Forty-Second was separated and the Forty-Sixth and Fifty-Fifth consolidated. Col. Alex J. Brown of the Fifty-Fifth succeeded to the command, and the two regiments remained together till the close of hostilities. They were placed under Brigadier-General Maxey of Texas. Colonel Hamilton of Mississippi was appointed drillmaster. He was a trained and skillful tactician and brought the regiment to a high state of discipline and drill. The officers were required to diligently study "Hardee's Tactics," and to recite a lesson each day.

The winter was spent at Port Hudson, drilling each day and doing guard, picket and fatigue duty. An expedition was fitted out during the winter to attempt the capture of the Federal gunboat *Star* of the West, doing picket duty on the Mississippi River. Several members of the Forty-Sixth volunteered as members of the attacking party, and the effort proved successful, the boat being captured and destroyed. Private Asa B. Swett distinguished himself greatly, being one of the first to board the vessel.

March 14, 1863, the Federal gunboats shelled Port Hudson for a few hours, but then withdrew, after

one had been disabled and sunk. The land forces meantime had advanced from Baton Rouge, and Quarles' Brigade was moved out to meet them, but they also retired without a collision. May 1 the regiment, with others, was put on a forced march to Williams' Bridge, on the Amite River, to intercept, if possible, a Federal cavalry raid through Mississippi and Louisiana. The command traveled thirty-five miles between noon of the 1st and afternoon of the 2d, but reached the bridge twelve hours after the Federals had passed. Remained in camp there till the 7th of May, and then marched by easier stages to Chrystal Springs, and went by rail to Jackson, Miss., on the 13th to meet Grant's advance prior to his investment of Vicksburg. They were stationed in the breastworks on the west of the town. The Federals advanced and placed sharpshooters in a plum thicket in front, where they were enabled to compel the Confederates to lie low in the trenches. Col. R. A. Owens, ever brave and unwilling to give the least evidence of disinclination to share danger with his men, seemed to them to unnecessarily expose himself, and one of them called his attention to the danger he was in. He stepped down into the trench, and, throwing up his hand at the time, a sharpshooter who fired at him sent a ball through his hand, disabling it for life and keeping him from his command for some time. One of the regiment watched for the man who fired the shot and when next he appeared, fired at him, saw him fall and his comrades take him from the field.

Grant withdrew to the environment of Vicksburg, and the Forty-Sixth followed General Johnston in all

the hard marching for the next seven weeks in his attempt to open communication with Pemberton's beleaguered army at Vicksburg. This post having surrendered on July 4, Grant again advanced eastwardly and General Johnston fell back before his victorious foe.

The regiment bore its part in the fighting around Jackson and of the hard marching rearward to Forrest Station. Here the Federals, having given up the pursuit, they camped for two weeks, then went by rail to Enterprise, camping at that point for three weeks, and were then ordered to Mobile, by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, reaching that point August 30, and remained in camp there till late in November, 1863, drilling and doing some police duty in the city. Col. W. A. Quarles, having received his commission as brigadier-general, was placed in command, and the Forty-Sixth remained in his brigade till the close of the war. Colonel Brown of the Fifty-Fifth having died, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Owens of the Forty-Sixth was promoted to colonel and placed in command of the Forty-Sixth and Fifty-Fifth regiments. Maj. J. D. Wilson was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and Capt. S. C. Cooper to that of major. Late in November, 1863, the brigade was ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn. The train conveying them was halted at Ringgold on the 25th and the command hastily left the train and formed in line of battle to repel a rumored advance of the enemy. A line of skirmishers was thrown out and after waiting a while and finding it was a false alarm, they again boarded the train and proceeded to Chickamauga Station. Here the sound

of heavy firing told how a battle was raging on Mission Ridge. Soon the roads were filled with the routed troops of Bragg's army, many of them being wounded. Quarles' Brigade guarded the military stores that were being loaded on the trains. About 4 o'clock a. m. on the 26th they took up their line of march to the rear, reaching Dalton on the evening of the 27th.

They were set to work in a few days building winter quarters and were soon comfortably housed. The weather meantime was severely cold, and the exposure very great, but the men bore it with the fortitude of veterans, as they now really were. January 19 they were ordered back to Mobile, and leaving their comfortable quarters, they returned to that city. They did police duty in Mobile on alternate days, marching back and forth to camp several miles. Later the duty was reduced to one day in three.

In February they were sent by rail to Meridian to meet Sherman's advance, and did a great deal of marching and maneuvering for several days, when the regiment returned again to Mobile and remained till May 21, when Quarles' Brigade was finally transferred to the Army of Tennessee, then in North Georgia, going by steamer to Montgomery and by rail to Acworth. They reached New Hope Church just after a corps of Sherman's army had "butted against" Stewart's Division (as a Federal general expressed it) and had been brought to a sudden halt.

During the months of June, July and August, 1864, the Forty-Sixth and Fifty-Fifth took part in the daily and nightly marching, fortifying, maneuvering,

skirmishing and fighting that befell the Army of Tennessee while they tried to hold at bay Sherman, with his unlimited amount of men and means, and prevented his advancing more than forty miles in a hundred days.

They were fortunate enough not to be placed in a position where their losses were heavy till July 28, but on that fateful day it was their lot to meet danger and disaster that equaled the aggregate losses of some other commands during weeks of fighting and proved that they were made of the same stern material of other troops from old Henry and covered it with a halo of glory and won for it a renown that any command might be proud of.

The Federals, who had been continually extending their lines to the right, reached, on the morning of July 28, 1864, a highway called the "Lick Skillet Road," and at once began to fortify their position. General Hood, who had succeeded General Johnston in command, ordered Gen. A. P. Stewart to attack them with his corps and drive them back.

Loring's Division was in the first line, and after they had advanced and been repulsed, Walthall's Division (of which Quarles' Brigade formed a part) was then ordered forward. After passing through a small field they halted a moment in a ravine, perfected the alignment and again moved steadily forward through thick oak undergrowth, less than a hundred yards towards the Federal trenches, in front of which the undergrowth had been cut away for about twenty paces. As the line emerged from the thicket they came into full view of the enemy's works,

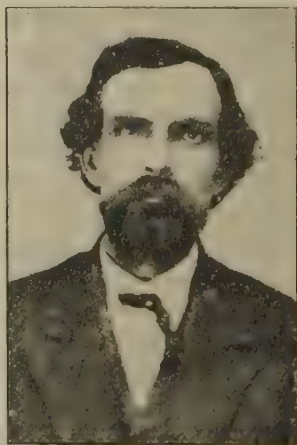
scarcely a dozen yards away, and could distinctly hear them as they cocked their rifles, and, at the word of command, fired such a volley that the Confederate

line was shattered and brought to a sudden halt. Ensign P. A. Sullivan fell desperately wounded at the first volley. He handed the colors to Capt. W. S. Adams of the Fifty-Fifth Tennessee. Captain Adams fell pierced by at least twenty bullets. Lieutenant Hemphill, also of the Fifty-



ENSIGN P. A. SULLIVAN.

Fifth, raised the standard, but was soon shot through the mouth. Then W. D. Wilson of Company "D" elevated the colors and was struck in the arm by a minnie ball, from the effects of which he wears to this day an armless sleeve, and the colors fell into the enemy's hands.



LIEUT.-COL. J. D. WILSON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson received a dangerous wound in the body and fell across a log. Private

Smotherman of Company "D" pulled him down behind the log and Col. R. A. Owens gave him his canteen of water, thus supplying a wounded soldier's first and most urgent need. Colonel Wilson was captured and languished in prison till the close of the war. Lieut. Frank Dumas and Adam A. Hope (a most pious Christian) were killed, and Louis Smotherman, William Mathis and Newt Vancleave died of their wounds. Many others were killed, wounded and captured, amounting to about 150 out of the 250 with which the Forty-Sixth and Fifty-Fifth entered the battle. The engagement did not last exceeding fifteen minutes, some placing it at only five minutes. C. M. Kennerly says that he expended sixteen cartridges at men standing between two trees, whose places were filled by others as fast as they fell.

The attack having failed, those who escaped death or wounds were withdrawn to places of protection and proceeded to fortify their position.

When Sherman withdrew from before Atlanta and moved upon Hood's communications, Stewart's Corps was retained with the Georgia militia for the defense of the city, while the other two were sent to meet the flank movement, and thus fortunately missed the disastrous battle of Jonesboro.

When Hood turned the tables and started for Sherman's rear, Walthall's Division struck the Western & Atlantic Railroad at Big Shanty, and the Forty-Sixth and Fifty-Fifth supported a Mississippi regiment that attacked a block house, and after a few rounds from a battery a white flag was raised and sixty-five Federals were captured. A freight train

loaded with grain was also captured, the boiler cut up and the pieces used to parch corn in. The men were

then set to work to tear up the railroad, and did their full share in this work all the way up to Dalton.

The regiment accompanied Hood on his expedi-



MAJ. S. C. COOPER.

tion to Tennessee, and was almost annihilated at Franklin. It occupied a place in the first line. They first drove the pickets from their holes, and then a line of battle from light rifle pits, and followed them closely to their main fortifications. The regiment overlapped a short distance on Cleburne's Division and many of his dead were passed.

The Federals opened with canister when the Confederates were within about 200 yards, and with rifles soon afterward. Ensign Sullivan crossed the ditch and planted his colors beside the embankment. Maj.



LIEUT. R. B. HENDRICKS.

S. C. Cooper, in command of the regiment, led his men up to the works and fell desperately wounded. Lieut. R. D. Hendricks received his death wound. His diary stained with his life blood lies before me as I write. Lieut. William L. Hope fell within forty yards of the works, pierced with thirteen wounds, but survived for five days. The men crouching behind the breastworks fired under the headlogs at the Federals. Some one (perhaps an officer) raised a white flag on a bayonet, and the fire slackened somewhat. Capt. P. M. Hope said to Ensign Sullivan: "Paul, the cause is lost, shelter yourself," and, crouching near the works, was struck by a ball and died almost instantly. As Sullivan looked at him he, too, was struck by a ball and fell senseless. On regaining consciousness, he saw that the Confederates were gone, and a Federal said to him: "Come over the works, your men are gone behind the cotton-gin," gave him his hand and helped him over the works, and carried him over to where the others were gathered behind the gin. Capt. E. A. C. McGehee was killed near the works, and Capt. J. D. Paschall, wounded. C. M. Kennerly, on reaching the breastworks, dropped in the ditch and shot under the headlog, killing a Federal who was loading his gun. Then propping his feet against the works, knocked up the enemy's guns as they tried to shoot him. When the white flag was raised he threw his gun behind him and crawled over the breastworks. A Federal soldier tried to shoot him, but another knocked down the gun and said: "That man is surrendering." The names of others killed, wounded and captured will be found in the company rolls.

As an example of the depletion of the regiment during the campaign of 1864, it is related by Lieut. M. V. B. Valentine that Companies "D" and "E" entered the campaign at New Hope in May with seventy-two men, and came out of it at Nashville in December with only two men and one officer (Lieut. V.) for duty; and Maj. S. C. Cooper says that the regiment went into the battle at Franklin with one hundred and twenty-five men and came out with only twenty-five.

The Forty-Sixth took part in the disastrous Battle of Nashville, and had the honor of forming part of the rear-guard on the retreat from Tennessee. When the other West Tennessee troops were furloughed at Corinth in January, 1865, the Forty-Sixth was not granted this coveted boon, but were sent with the shattered columns of the once proud Army of Tennessee to North Carolina, to meet once more Sherman's hosts, and there fought their last battle at Bentonville, laid down the arms they had used so well, and came back to their loved State and County to tell the widows and orphans of their dead comrades how their loved and honored kinsmen had freely shed their precious blood for the "Lost Cause" and to prove themselves by their after lives that brave men are worthy of trust and confidence as well in peace as war.

ROLL OF THE FIELD AND STAFF, FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Col. John M. Clark; captured at Island 10; detached at reorganization; served in Thirty-Third Texas.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Johnson; captured at Island 10; discharged at reorganization.

Maj. James S. Brown; captured at Island 10; discharged at reorganization.

Surgeon, Dr. S. H. Caldwell; captured at Island 10; resigned at reorganization; afterward served as surgeon of Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Thomas J. Taliaferro; captured at Island 10; resigned at reorganization.

Adjutant Jonathan S. Dawson; captured at Island 10; elected colonel at reorganization.

Sergt.-Maj. Joseph D. Wilson; captured at Island 10; elected major at reorganization; promoted to lieutenant-colonel; wounded and captured at Atlanta; served through the war.

Quartermaster B. F. Ridgway.

Commissary, Samuel J. Ray; discharged at reorganization; afterwards commissary of Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry.

Quartermaster Sergt. J. Wade Barton; escaped, Island 10.

Commissary Sergt. Adam A. Hope; captured at Island 10; killed at Atlanta.

Ensign Paul A. Sullivan; wounded at Perryville

and at Atlanta; wounded and captured at Franklin; served through the war.

Ordnance Sergt. James Aycock; escaped, Island 10.

ROLL OF COMPANY "A," FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. James W. Weldon; captured at Island 10; discharged at reorganization.

First Lieut. Pink Chilcutt; captured at Island 10; died in prison.

Second Lieut. Alex Morgan; captured at Island 10; died at home.

Third Lieut. Cullen Phillips; escaped at Island 10.

First Sergt. Robert Lowry; escaped at Island 10.

Second Sergt. Thomas Chilcutt; captured at Island 10; died in prison.

Third Sergt. J. W. Chilcutt; captured at Island 10; died in prison.

Fourth Sergt. George Roberts; escaped at Island 10.

Fifth Sergt. Andrew M. Wilson; captured at Island 10, and afterward escaped; captured at Atlanta; served through the war.

First Corp. A. J. Morton; escaped, Island 10.

Second Corp. Hugh Chilcutt; captured at Island 10; died in prison.

Third Corp. Joe T. Lax; escaped at Island 10; returned to regiment and served through the war.

Fourth Corp. P. C. Boyd; captured at Island 10.

D. J. Alexander; captured at Island 10.

B. H. Angell; captured at Island 10.

Jesse Bradshaw; escaped at Island 10.

Richard Bradshaw; captured at Island 10.

Calvin Causey; escaped at Island 10.

James Champlin.

Henry Coleman; escaped at Island 10.

Travis C. Coleman; wounded at Kennesaw by cannon shot; served through the war.

Harrison Cooper; captured at Island 10.

Clark Eaves; escaped at Island 10; returned to regiment; served through the war.

James English; captured at Island 10.

Milton Flynn; escaped at Island 10; joined the Federals.

Jack Fowler; escaped at Island 10; returned to the regiment; served through the war.

Robert Freeland; escaped at Island 10.

Thomas Gibson; captured at Island 10.

W. S. Gresham; captured at Island 10.

N. Guill; escaped at Island 10.

A. J. Halsted; died of measles at home on furlough.

Elisha Hawes; transferred to Company "B."

Easton W. Hays; escaped at Island 10.

J. J. Henderson; escaped at Island 10.

William F. Henderson; captured at Island 10; escaped from prison.

Dock Howsden; escaped at Island 10.

Sam Howsden; escaped at Island 10.

William Howsden; wounded by piece of shell at Island 10 and died April 8, 1862.

John Lax.

Aaron Linnville; escaped at Island 10.

Joseph Kennerly; escaped at Island 10.

E. A. C. McGehee; captured at Island 10; elected captain at reorganization; killed at Franklin.

A. H. McLain.

M. A. McLain.

Thomas McSwain; escaped at Island 10; served in Wheeler's Cavalry.

Robert Moody; captured at Island 10; died in prison.

E. N. Moody; escaped at Island 10.

James D. Morgan; escaped at Island 10.

D. G. Morton; escaped at Island 10.

A. B. Oliver; captured at Island 10; elected lieutenant at reorganization; accidentally killed by falling tree.

J. T. Parks; escaped at Island 10.

Gabe Powers.

John Phillips; killed at New Hope.

A. C. Ratteree.

John Reed; captured at Island 10; died in prison.

John Robbins; escaped at Island 10; killed by guerrillas.

J. M. Roberts; transferred to Company "B."

Thomas Robertson; died of measles, December, 1861.

J. D. Rowlett; captured at Island 10; wounded at Atlanta.

J. Shelley; died of measles.

James Simpson.

Samuel Smith; escaped at Island 10.

John Smoot; escaped at Island 10; returned to regiment; wounded and lost a hand at Nashville; served through the war.

John Sroot; escaped at Island 10; returned to regiment; served through the war.

J. W. Steele; escaped at Island 10; served in cavalry.

Claudius Swor; died January, 1862.

— —. Townley.

— —. Townley.

Felix G. Trousdale; escaped at Island 10; transferred to Company "A," Fifth Tennessee.

T. M. Vaughan; escaped at Island 10.

David Walker; died July, 1862.

Ben Wallace; escaped at Island 10; returned to regiment; served through the war.

S. Y. Watson; escaped at Island 10; enlisted in cavalry.

A. M. Weston; escaped at Island 10.

John Weston; escaped at Island 10.

William Willoughby; captured at Island 10; served through the war.

Robert A. Wilson; enlisted in Seventh Alabama Infantry; served till disbanded; then with Napier's Cavalry, and in this company; wounded at Atlanta, July 28, 1864; on light duty till surrender, June, 1865; served longer than any other man from the county.

William Winchester; escaped at Island 10.

G. W. Wisheart; escaped at Island 10.

John Wright; died of measles.

ROLL OF COMPANY "B," FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. John A. Allen, M. D.; captured at Island 10; discharged at reorganization.

First Lieut. George Hart; captured at Island 10; died in prison.

Second Lieut. John F. Upchurch; escaped at Island 10; served in cavalry.

Third Lieut. Calvin Edgar.

First Sergt. W. Green Randle; escaped at Island 10.

Second Sergt. John W. Nance; escaped at Island 10; returned to regiment; served through the war.

Ezekiel P. Adams; captured at Island 10; killed at Franklin.

Edmund Allman.

James Allman.

S. A. Barnhill; died August, 1862.

Joseph Beard; escaped at Island 10; discharged, ill health.

Sam Beard; escaped at Island 10; served in Company "G," Seventh Cavalry.

George Biles; captured at Island 10.

W. D. Bostick.

Frank Bowman; elected lieutenant at reorganization; served through the war.

J. L. Brundridge; died February, 1862.

William N. Darnell.

John Dean; captured at Island 10.

Richard Diggs; died February, 1862.

R. T. Edgar; captured at Island 10; took oath in prison.

William Glover.

George Grisham.

James Hart.

Elijah Hawes; captured at Island 10; died in prison.

E. Howe; died August, 1862.

G. W. Jackson; died February, 1862.

Thomas Jackson; captured at Island 10.

Elijah Johnson; captured at Island 10; died in prison.

John W. Kemp.

William Kendall.

John F. Lee; captured at Island 10.

R. A. Lee; escaped at Island 10; served in cavalry.

J. M. Lucas; captured at Island 10; died in prison.

P. M. Marberry; escaped at Island 10.

James Mathis; captured at Island 10.

Jesse Mathis; captured at Island 10.

Jack McDougall; captured at Island 10; killed at Atlanta.

L. H. Nance; died at Atlanta, June, 1864.

W. Thomas Nance; escaped at Island 10; served in Tenth Cavalry; returned to regiment; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

Henry Poole; captured at Island 10; perhaps died.

Pink Poole; captured at Island 10; perhaps died.

Henry Powell; captured at Island 10; died in prison.

William Ralls; captured at Island 10; wounded at Atlanta.

R. J. Russell; captured at Island 10.

W. W. Smith; captured at Island 10.

James Whittaker.

Jeptha Williams; captured at Island 10; died in prison.

ROLL OF COMPANY "C," FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. John W. Harris; wounded and captured at Perryville; discharged at reorganization.

First Lieut. Bird McKinney; discharged, ill health.

Second Lieut. Charles Pinson; discharged, ill health.

Third Lieut. William S. Frier; resigned, April, 1862.

First Sergt. Samuel W. Cochran; elected third lieutenant, April, 1862; promoted second lieutenant, July, 1862; first lieutenant, September, 1862; elected captain at reorganization; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

Second Sergt. William Winsett; killed at Atlanta, July 28, 1864.

Third Sergt. Charles Kelly; secured a substitute.

Fourth Sergt. Wash Greer; killed at Atlanta, July 28, 1864.

Fifth Sergt. John W. Palmer; served through the war.

Corp. Jack Hall; killed at Atlanta.

Pleas Ashley; served through the war.

Britt Barbee; transferred to Company "I," Fifth Tennessee.

M. A. Barbee; died June, 1862, at Tupelo, Miss.

N. J. Blackwood.

Sid. W. Blackwood; transferred to Company "I," Fifth Tennessee.

John Bowers; served through the war.

J. N. Cannon.

J. F. Cate; died July 19, 1862.

J. W. Cate; killed by shell at Port Hudson.

E. W. H. Cochran; transferred to Company "K;" wounded at Atlanta; died in hospital.

James Cope.

Wesley Covington.

Henry Cuthbertson; served through the war.

E. F. Deets; died June, 1862.

David Emerson; served through the war.

Joseph N. Giles; killed at Perryville.

W. H. Greer; discharged, ill health.

W. W. Greer; killed at Port Hudson.

B. M. Grissom; died at Corinth, Miss., May, 1862.

James Grissom; killed or died.

John Grissom.

Wm. Grissom; served through the war.

Jack Hall; killed at Atlanta.

John Hall; killed at Atlanta.

L. Green Hastings.

P. R. Hays; served also in Company "E," Twentieth Cavalry.

W. M. Hays; died June, 1862.

W. F. Hester; knocked down by shell at Atlanta;

captured at Franklin; escaped that night; served through the war.

J. H. Hicks; died February 6, 1863.

W. R. Hicks; served three and one-half years.

B. A. Hinchey; served about two years.

Benjamin Horn.

William Horn.

G. B. Housman; disappeared on Kentucky campaign.

George Jackson; served three and one-half years.

Thomas Lacy.

W. J. Lassiter; died January 16, 1863.

John W. Myrick; killed at New Hope Church.

L. A. Myrick; died May, 1862.

W. H. Myrick; died January, 1862, at home on furlough.

Bryant Peel; lost sight of during the war.

B. G. Peeples; discharged, ill health, at Tupelo, Miss.

J. P. Pettyjohn; died June, 1862.

J. W. Powell.

Charles A. Puckett; died May, 1862.

Larkin Ranes; discharged, ill health.

C. K. Rigsby; killed at Perryville.

John Rigsby; killed at Atlanta.

Jacob Robertson; served through war; present at surrender.

J. V. Robertson; captured at Jackson, Miss.; served through the war.

J. W. Smithson; wounded at Perryville and died.

Pleasant Stanfield; served through the war.

J. W. Underwood; died August, 1862.

L. Mart Walton; secured a substitute; re-enlisted in Company "E," Twentieth Cavalry.

S. H. Wiley; served through the war; present at surrender.

Joel Wren.

ROLL OF COMPANY "D," FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. Sylvester C. Cooper; captured at Island No. 10; re-elected at reorganization; promoted to major; wounded and captured at Franklin; served through the war.

First Lieut. Richard H. Crank; captured at Island No. 10; discharged at reorganization.

Second Lieut. James E. Calloway; captured at Island No. 10; discharged at reorganization.

Third Lieut. G. Addison Duncan; escaped at Island No. 10.

First Sergt. Wm. R. Newport; Captured at Island No. 10; wounded at Jackson, Miss.; served through the war.

Second Sergt. Charles W. Kennerly; captured at Island No. 10; wounded at Atlanta; captured at Franklin; served through the war.

Third Sergt. Thomas Lankford; captured at Island No. 10; killed at Peachtree Creek.

Fourth Sergt. Reuben Valentine; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

(NOTE—All the sergeants were re-elected at reorganization.)

W. Powell Abbott; escaped from Island No. 10.

Ed Arnn; captured at Island No. 10; discharged
George Atkins.

Jack Atkins; discharged because of nearsightedness.

Banks Baldwin; escaped from Island No. 10.

Castillo Barfield.

Samuel Bomer; escaped at Island No. 10.

Willis Bonner; (veteran of Mexican War).

Wiley Brake; captured at Island No. 10; killed at Peachtree Creek.

Charles B. Calhoun; escaped at Island No. 10.

John A. Carson; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison, April 27, 1862.

Robert A. Carson; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Wm. Cauley; escaped at Island No. 10.

Joshua Charles.

James Council; escaped at Island No. 10.

Austin Douglass; escaped at Island No. 10; served in cavalry.

Reuben Edgar; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Wm. Haguewood.

James Hendricks; escaped at Island No. 10.

Samuel Hendricks; escaped at Island No. 10.

Pleas M. Hope; elected first lieutenant at reorganization; promoted to captain; killed at Franklin.

Wm. L. Hope; captured at Island No. 10; elected

third lieutenant at reorganization; wounded at Franklin and died.

G. Horace Jackson; captured at Island No. 10; wounded at Franklin; served through the war.

Henry Jackson.

John Jackson; escaped at Island No. 10; wounded at Franklin; served through the war.

James Jobe; escaped at Island No. 10; returned to the regiment; served through the war.

R. M. Jobe, Jr.; died February, 1862.

T. Jerome Kindred (drum major); captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Wm. T. Kindred; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Will Kirby; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

W. D. King; died May, 1862.

George Lannom.

Jake Lannom.

Hall Laurie; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, ill health.

James T. Littleton; captured at Island No. 10; detailed on Pioneer Corps; served through the war.

Aaron Lowry.

Jack Lowry.

Orren Lowry.

Batie H. Martin; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

B. G. Martin; died May 5, 1862.

Wm. Mathis.

Jack McDougal.

Alex Morris.

John Overcast; escaped at Island No. 10.

Wm. S. Overcast; escaped at Island No. 10.

Granville H. Parker; captured at Island No. 10;
died June, 1862.

Willis Pillow; captured at Island No. 10; took
oath in prison.

Abner Potts.

A. R. Potts; died July, 1862.

Monroe Provine; escaped at Island No. 10.

Carroll Ray.

James K. Ray; escaped at Island No. 10; served in
cavalry.

J. T. Ray.

Matt Ray; escaped at Island No. 10.

Wright Ray.

John Rickman; captured at Island No. 10.

— —. Roach; captured at Island No. 10; took oath
in prison.

Fisher Roach; captured at Island No. 10; took oath
in prison.

— —. Rose; captured at Island No. 10; took oath
in prison.

Dr. S. S. Sargent; discharged on account of weak
eyes.

John Smith; captured at Island No. 10, and at At-
lanta; served through the war.

Lud Smith; escaped at Island No. 10.

Dotson Smothermon; captured at Island No. 10;
wounded at Atlanta and at Franklin.

J. G. Smothermon; escaped at Island No. 10.

Louis Smothermon; captured at Island No. 10;
killed at Peachtree Creek.

Berry Stephens; escaped at Island No. 10.

Jake Strobs; captured at Island No. 10; transferred to Seventh Kentucky.

Buck Sturdivant; escaped at Island No. 10.

Adley Taylor; captured at Island No. 10; killed on picket, July 20, 1864.

Charlie T. Taylor; captured at Island No. 10.

David Taylor; escaped at Island No. 10; died at home.

Harvey Taylor; captured at Island No. 10.

Herbert Taylor; captured at Island No. 10.

Jack Taylor; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, over age.

Newt Taylor; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Thomas S. Valentine; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, ill health.

M. Van B. Valentine; elected second lieutenant at reorganization; wounded at Franklin; served through the war.

S. M. Vancleave; died at Macon, Ga., September 5, 1864.

W. H. Vandyck; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, weak eyes.

J. Brown Venable; died April, 1862.

Ashley Weatherford.

James W. Willis; captured at Island No. 10; died January, 1863.

James Wilson; captured at Island No. 10.

M. E. Winters.

ROLL OF COMPANY "E," FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. William A. Tharpe; captured at Island No. 10; re-elected at reorganization; detached on recruiting service, January, 1864.

First Lieut. James C. Williams; captured at Island No. 10; re-elected at reorganization, and detached on recruiting service.

Second Lieut. Frank Barfield; escaped at Island No. 10.

Third Lieut. S. W. Muzzell; escaped at Island No. 10.

First Sergt. A. B. Futhey; captured at Island No. 10.

Second Sergt. Monroe Moody; captured at Island No. 10; took oath in prison.

Fourth Sergt. G. H. Watkins; captured at Island No. 10; elected first sergeant at reorganization; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

First Corp. Isaac Akers; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, over age.

Eugene Boatwright (drummer); served through the war.

Green Boden; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Charles Bomer; escaped at Island No. 10.

Gaston Busbee; captured at Island No. 10; died in hospital.

Green Cannon.

Jacob Cannon; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Pink Cannon; captured at Island No. 10.

— . — . Casey.

Wm. Casey.

J. V. Cole; escaped at Island No. 10.

Marion Cole; escaped at Island No. 10.

Robert Cole; escaped at Island No. 10.

Thos. A. Cole; captured at Island No. 10; took oath in prison.

James Cooney.

Drake Cottrell; escaped at Island No. 10.

Frank Doty; captured at Island No. 10; took oath in prison.

Kin Doty; captured at Island No. 10; took oath in prison.

Henry Dowdy; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

John H. Ewing; captured at Island No. 10; wounded at Atlanta and Franklin; served through the war.

Warren Foster; captured at Island No. 10; killed at Atlanta.

Houston Fowler; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Wm. Gibson; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Pink Green; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

F. Marion Gregson; captured at Island No. 10; elected sergeant at reorganization; wounded and captured at Atlanta; served through the war.

Solomon Grissom; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison.

W. H. Haymes; died April, 1862.

Wm. Haynes; died at Island No. 10.

James Harris; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, ill health.

McGowen Hastings.

Wm. Hester; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

J. W. Hinson; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

C. T. Hughes; died October 9, 1862.

Thomas Hughes; captured at Island No. 10.

John Jackson; escaped at Island No. 10.

John Johnson; died January, 1862.

Dock Jones; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Scid Lee; escaped at Island No. 10.

Ben Lews; escaped at Island No. 10.

J. H. Lowry; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison.

Tobe Lowry; escaped at Island No. 10.

C. C. Malone; captured at Island No. 10; discharged.

George Malone; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison.

Lawrence Malone; captured at Island No. 10; took oath in prison.

J. Monroe Marshall; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Samuel Mayfield; escaped at Island No. 10.

Andrew McCampbell.

W. J. Moody; captured at Island 10; died in prison.

Wm. Muzzell; died in hospital.

Joe O'Daniel.

Ed Palmer; captured at Island No. 10.

James Palmer; captured at Island No. 10.

Wash Palmer.

James Perkins.

Wm. Powell; captured at Island No. 10; killed at Atlanta.

Sumner Radford; escaped at Island No. 10.

— —. Rider; captured at Island No. 10.

Daniel Smith.

John Smith.

James Swift.

Peter Swift; discharged.

Thomas B. Swift.

Clay Trout; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Peter Wall.

John Watkins; captured at Island No. 10; transferred to the navy at Mobile; served through the war.

Robert Waters; escaped at Island No. 10.

Joe Weatherby; captured at Island No. 10.

James Webb.

Wm. Webb.

Jeff Workman.

H. C. Williams; captured at Island No. 10; took oath in prison.

John R. Williams; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Capus Wilson; captured at Island No. 10; died at Mobile.

Henry Wright; discharged, ill health.

Wm. J. Yarboro; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Robert W. Young; escaped at Island No. 10.

ROLL OF COMPANY "F," FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. John C. Poyner; captured at Island No. 10; discharged at reorganization.

First Lieut. George W. Scott; escaped at Island No. 10.

Second Lieut. Brodie T. Howard; escaped at Island No. 10; re-enlisted in Company "K," Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry.

Third Lieut. Miles F. Tyler; escaped at Island No. 10.

First Sergt. Wm. T. Sims; captured at Island No. 10; elected captain at reorganization; served through the war.

Second Sergt. W. S. Jones; escaped at Island No. 10.

Third Sergt. J. Harvey Sims; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison June, 1862.

Fourth Sergt. Wes Callicutt; elected second lieutenant at reorganization; served through the war.

Fifth Sergt. George Milliken; escaped at Island No. 10.

First Corp. Pink Scott; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Second Corp. W. Logan Tharpe; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Third Corp. LaFayette Bowden; killed at Island No. 10.

Robert A. Acklin; escaped at Island No. 10.

Jeff Ayry; transferred to Company "K".

Wm. Baldwin; captured at Island No. 10; took oath in prison.

Henry Baldwin; escaped at Island No. 10; returned to regiment.

Wm. Berry; escaped at Island No. 10.

John Buckley; escaped at Island No. 10.

L. H. Burton; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, ill health.

Anderson Byars; captured at Island No. 10; died at Port Hudson.

Zack Byars; escaped at Island No. 10.

Robert Caldwell; escaped at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Stephen Cantrell; escaped at Island No. 10; returned to regiment; died April, 1863.

Carr Coleman; escaped at Island No. 10.

Lewis Coleman; escaped at Island No. 10.

Wm. Crews; escaped at Island No. 10; returned to regiment; served through the war.

Shelby Crittenden; escaped at Island No. 10.

Thomas Crowder; escaped at Island No. 10.

Wm. Crowder; captured at Island No. 10; elected first sergeant at reorganization; served through the war.

James L. Dobbins; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Frank Dumas; captured at Island No. 10; elected lieutenant at reorganization; killed at Atlanta.

J. Evans; captured at Island No. 10; died August, 1862.

Warren Freeman; escaped at Island No. 10.

Samuel Groomes; escaped at Island No. 10.

Richard Haley; transferred to some other company.

Wm. Harrell; escaped at Island No. 10.

Bradford Hartsfield; captured at Island No. 10; died August, 1863.

Anderson Hellard; escaped at Island No. 10.

— —. Hendricks.

— —. Hendricks.

Alvius Hill; escaped at Island No. 10.

Robert Howard; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Wm. House; captured at Island No. 10; transferred to company of sharpshooters; killed at Nashville.

John Jenkins; died during the war.

Wm. M. Jones; escaped at Island No. 10.

R. S. Journey; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison, May 15, 1862.

F. L. Key; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison July, 1862.

Seaton Key; escaped at Island No. 10.

Thompson Key; escaped at Island No. 10.

Wm. Key; escaped at Island No. 10.

Rufus King; escaped at Island No. 10; returned to regiment; left sick at Port Hudson; fate unknown.

Wm. E. Kirby; captured at Island No. 10 and at Port Hudson.

Ab. Lampkins; escaped at Island No. 10.

Matthew Lampkins; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Robert Lampkins; captured at Island No. 10.

Louis Lafon; discharged.

F. M. Luter; escaped at Island No. 10.

R. A. Luter; escaped at Island No. 10; returned to regiment; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

Charles Marshall; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

M. Y. Maxwell; transferred to Company "D," Fifth Tennessee.

Wm. S. McCall; escaped at Island No. 10; served in cavalry.

John McMichael; escaped at Island No. 10.

Euphrates Moore; captured at Island No. 10; died August, 1862.

Newt Moore; escaped at Island No. 10; served in Twentieth Cavalry.

Jeff W. Nicholls; captured at Island No. 10; died September, 1862.

Ransom Nicholls; captured at Island No. 10 and at Nashville; served through the war.

Thomas Parham; escaped at Island No. 10; joined the Federals.

Edward Powell; died of measles.

S. O. Powell; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison, July, 1862.

W. H. Powell; escaped at Island No. 10.

Green Prince; escaped at Island No. 10; joined cavalry and was killed by being thrown from his horse.

John Prince; escaped at Island No. 10; returned to regiment; served three and one-half years.

Albert Ridgway; captured at Island No. 10; died during the war.

Joe Ridgway; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

LaFayette Ridgway; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Calvin Edwards; escaped at Island No. 10.

J. M. Scott; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Peter Scott; captured at Island No. 10; joined the Federals.

J. Samuel Scott; captured at Island No. 10; elected first sergeant at reorganization; served through the war.

A. J. Sheridan; escaped at Island No. 10.

George Sheridan; captured at Island No. 10 and at Nashville; served through the war.

Henry Sheridan; captured at Island No. 10; escaped at Cairo.

John Sheridan; captured at Island No. 10; took oath in prison.

Marion Sims; died at home on furlough.

Ezekiel Somers; died during the war.

Wm. Stephens; escaped at Island No. 10.

George Stewart; escaped at Island No. 10; served in Company "H," Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry; wounded and lost an arm at Harrisburg.

Thomas Stewart; escaped at Island No. 10; served in Company "H," Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry.

W. F. Stiles; transferred to Company "D," Fifth Tennessee.

Harrison Sullers; escaped at Island No. 10.

John Wade; captured at Island No. 10; lost sight of in Mississippi, October, 1862.

John Webster; escaped at Island No. 10.

Shadrach Webster; escaped at Island No. 10.

R. W. Wiggins; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, ill health.

J. J. Wilkerson; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison, June, 1862.

Elisha Winters; died at Island No. 10.

John W. Winters; discharged, ill health.

ROLL OF COMPANY "G," FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. William B. Vancleave, Jr.; captured at Island No. 10; discharged at reorganization.

First Lieut. Robert Maddox; captured at Island No. 10; re-elected at reorganization; captured on recruiting service in Henry County; served through the war.

Second Lieut. Thomas Nicholls; escaped at Island No. 10.

Third Lieut. James Hicks; captured at Island No. 10; discharged at reorganization.

First Sergt. —. —. Rasco; escaped at Island No. 10; joined Federals.

Second Sergt. F. Marion Hastings; captured at Island No. 10; elected second lieutenant at reorganization; captured on recruiting service; wounded at Atlanta and Bentonville, N. C.; served through the war; present at surrender.

James Boden.

John Burnett; captured in Georgia.

Zack Childers; joined the Federals.

Wm. Childers; joined the Federals.

Morrison Davis; captured at Island No. 10; took oath in prison.

Columbus Dortch; escaped at Island No. 10.

James Gately; escaped at Island No. 10.

T. Henry Greene; died at Island No. 10.

Lud Grissom; died in hospital.

Newt M. Grissom; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison.

Scott Holden; captured at Island No. 10; took oath in prison.

Thomas Hughes; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison.

Wm. Huie.

Thomas Jenkins; died April, 1862.

Wm. McCaskill; served through the war.

Robert McFarland.

Wm. McGowen; escaped at Island No. 10.

Daniel McKissick.

Stephen Pierce.

Peyton H. Randle; captured at Island No. 10; elected captain at reorganization.

Luke Redden.

Henry Sexton.

S. B. Sproul.

Jacob Straub; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Newton Vancleave; wounded at Atlanta; died September, 1864.

S. M. Vancleave; wounded at Atlanta; died at Macon, Ga., September 5, 1864.

Nezor Vaughan; escaped at Island No. 10.

ROLL OF COMPANY "H," FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. J. M. Hannah; captured at Island No. 10; discharged at reorganization.

First Lieut. W. D. Haynes; captured at Island No. 10; elected captain at reorganization.

Second Lieut. W. L. Smith; captured at Island No. 10.

Third Lieut. J. R. Anderson; discharged, ill health.

First Sergt. D. M. Lankford; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, ill health; re-enlisted in Company "E," Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry; wounded at Brice's Cross Roads; served through the war.

Second Sergt. James McClintock.

Third Sergt. T. J. Smith; died at home;

J. T. Atkins.

Tim Barham; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, under age.

Joe Baxter; captured at Island No. 10.

Jasper Bird; captured at Island No. 10.

James W. Bird; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, under age.

Johnson Busbee; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison.

Justin Busbee; died near Chattanooga.

L. C. Cooper; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison.

W. P. Covington; captured at Island No. 10.

Wm. Davis; captured at Island No. 10.

Henry Dilda; captured at Island No. 10.

John Dill; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

H. Fodge; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

J. N. Fowler; died at home.

W. H. Fowler; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

H. Hannah; killed at Atlanta.

Wm. Hannah; captured at Island No. 10; killed at Atlanta.

H. Hinson; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

T. O. Jackson; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

James Joiner.

R. C. Jones; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Bob Jones; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, over age.

T. E. Lawrence; discharged, over age.

V. McAdoo; captured at Island No. 10; wounded while on picket at Atlanta and died.

George McCain; captured at Island No. 10; took oath in prison.

John McCain; died at home during the war.

Robert McCain; captured at Island No. 10; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

Wm. McCain; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war. (Only private of the company present at the surrender.)

Robert McClintock; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Robert Patterson; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Joseph P. Poe; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, over age.

Elijah Pruett; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

William Pruett; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

S. G. Ramey; captured at Island No. 10; died at Port Hudson, November 17, 1862.

W. W. Randall; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison.

J. R. Rogers; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison.

Dan W. Rushing; captured at Island No. 10; died at Mobile.

J. B. Stuart; elected third lieutenant, April, 1862; captured at Island No. 10; discharged.

Thomas F. Sullivan; died at Madrid Bend, Mo., April, 1862.

E. P. Sullivan; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison.

M. Thompson; died April 2, 1862.

Henry Vancleave; died November, 1862.

John Vaughan; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Perry Vaughan; captured at Island No. 10; wounded at Atlanta; served through the war.

J. T. Watkins; captured at Island No. 10; transferred to the Navy and captured; served through the war.

L. W. Wilson; captured at Island No. 10; killed at Atlanta.

Tiffus Wilson; captured at Island No. 10; wounded at Atlanta and died.

R. V. Wren; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison.

W. C. Wilson; captured at Island No. 10; killed at Atlanta.

Henry W. Wright; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, over age.

L. M. Young; died at Union City, January, 1862.

ROLL OF COMPANY "I," FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. Robert A. Owens; captured at Island No. 10; elected lieutenant colonel at reorganization; promoted to colonel; wounded at Jackson, Miss.; served through the war.

First Lieut. John H. Williams; captured at Island No. 10; discharged at reorganization.

Second Lieut. Isaac M. Hudson; captured at Island No. 10 and again at home on recruiting service; appointed adjutant at reorganization; served through the war.

Third Lieut. W. P. Caldwell; escaped at Island No. 10.

First Sergt. W. R. Williams; captured at Island No. 10.

Second Sergt. M. L. Williams; escaped at Island No. 10.

Third Sergt. W. D. Thompson; captured at Island No. 10; served three years.

First Corp. J. B. Owens; escaped at Island No. 10; served in Company "F," Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry.

J. W. Almond; died April 7, 1862.

J. W. Atkerson; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war; present at the surrender.

Richard Atkins.

D. C. Caldwell; died January 7, 1862.

Anthony Cooper.

Caldwell Cooper.

Henry Cooper; escaped at Island No. 10; enlisted in cavalry.

James Fowler; captured at Island No. 10; took oath in prison.

Henry Griffin.

J. M. Hays; died April 1, 1863.

W. E. King; died February, 1862.

D. C. Lee; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison.

J. P. Lee; captured at Island No. 10; escaped from prison.

H. C. Lee; captured at Island No. 10; escaped.

G. C. Lemonds; captured at Island No. 10.

—, —. Scarboro.

—, —. Scarboro.

—, —. Thompson.

Noah Thompson; escaped at Island No. 10; joined some other command and disappeared.

D. M. L. Walker; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Richmond Walker; died at Island No. 10.

J. Wesley Watkins.

Wm. Watkins.

Wm. Whitfield; died July 30, 1862.

Crofford Williams; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, ill health.

J. M. L. Williams; escaped at Island No. 10; died at home.

R. D. Williams; captured at Island No. 10; died April 10, 1862.

B. F. Wimberly; escaped at Island No. 10.

Wm. W. Wimberly; escaped at Island No. 10; served in cavalry and died.

ROLL OF COMPANY "K," FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE INFANTRY.

Capt. John D. Paschall; captured at Island No. 10; re-elected at reorganization; wounded at Franklin; served through the war.

First Lieut. Wyatt Yow; captured at Island No. 10; discharged at reorganization.

Second Lieut. Elisha Paschall; captured at Island No. 10; elected first lieutenant at reorganization; served through the war.

Third Lieut. Robert D. Hendricks; captured at Island No. 10; elected second lieutenant at reorganization; detached and served as train inspector at Columbus, Ga.; wounded at Franklin and died December 2, 1864.

First Sergt. David Arnn; captured at Island No. 10; took oath in prison and joined Federals.

Matt. Ashlock; escaped at Island No. 10.

J. B. Atkins; discharged, ill health.

Thomas Ayry; escaped at Island No. 10.

Eugene Boatwright (drummer boy).

Bloomfield Boden; captured at Island No. 10.

Wm. Brisendine; escaped at Island No. 10.

Jeff Butler; captured at Island No. 10.

Henry Cochran; captured at Island No. 10; wounded at Atlanta and died.

Marsh Cole; discharged, ill health.

Berry Ford; escaped at Island No. 10.

Robert C. Foster; captured at Island No. 10; elect-

ed third lieutenant at reorganization; served through the war.

Wm. Gallimore; escaped at Island No. 10.

Porter Hill; died of measles.

Elias Holden; died June 26, 1862.

Jeff Jimmison; escaped at Island No. 10.

Thompson Key; captured at Island No. 10; died in prison.

William Key; escaped at Island No. 10.

John Mason; captured at Island No. 10; died in hospital in Mississippi.

Wright Mason; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

J. K. Polk Martin; captured at Island No. 10; elected first sergeant at reorganization; served through the war.

T. H. Mathis; died July 29, 1863.

James Morton; discharged, ill health.

Frank Nance.

Richard Nance; captured at Island No. 10.

Wm. Nance; captured at Island No. 10; discharged, over age.

Bedford Orr; captured at Island No. 10.

Cyrus Orr; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

James Orr; captured at Island No. 10; killed at Atlanta.

James Palmer; captured at Island No. 10; killed at Atlanta or Franklin.

Thomas Paschall; captured at Island No. 10; lost sight of in Mississippi.

Samuel Paschall; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Wm. Russell; discharged, ill health.

V. D. Spradling; died April 2, 1862.

Thomas Stephens; escaped at Island No. 10; returned to regiment; served through the war.

Frank Stephens.

— . — . Tharpe; wounded at Kennesaw Mountain.

Wilson Thomason; escaped at Island No. 10.

Linn Turner; served a year in First Kentucky Infantry; after its disbandment, enlisted in this company; killed at Atlanta.

Loony Turner; escaped at Island No. 10.

John H. Vaughan; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

Perry Vaughan; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

R. T. Walker; escaped at Island No. 10.

Fred Wilson; captured at Island No. 10.

James Wilson; captured at Island No. 10; served through the war.

W. C. Wilson; captured at Island No. 10.

W. D. Wilson; captured at Island No. 10; wounded and lost an arm and captured at Atlanta; served through the war.

Henry Young; captured and died after exchange.

SKETCH OF COMPANY "G," SEVENTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE CAVALRY.

In the autumn of 1861, Capt. J. G. Stocks of Memphis, came to Paris, bringing with him a few men as a nucleus of a cavalry company which he announced his determination to form. The young cavaliers of Henry County flocked to his standard, and soon he had enlisted about one hundred men. These were mustered into the Confederate service and fully organized, and went into camp at the old fair grounds, one mile northwest of town, and were constantly drilled and trained till the last day of the year, when they marched to Columbus, Ky., camping awhile at Poyner's Mill, and at Camp Beauregard, near Feliciana, Ky. Returning to Camp Beauregard they were joined by McCutchen's company, recently enlisted in Weakly county, and henceforth these two companies, forming a squadron, were closely allied during all the campaigns that followed.

Uniting also with Miller's Mississippi Battallion and Colonel Brewer's, all under command of Colonel Miller, they followed a Federal force under General Smith, who had come out from Paducah, going as far as New Concord, Ky., and later reconnoitered along the Tennessee River. February 15th, 1862, while encamped at Paris, Colonel Miller took the company on a reconnoissance in the direction of Ft. Heiman. When within one and a half miles of this place they came in sight of some Federals posted in a yard near Mt. Carmel church. Withdrawing a short distance, and dis-

mounting, they formed and advanced in one rank and a sharp skirmish ensued. The small force soon retiring, placed out a rear guard. James Boyd, J. M. Fields and John Paschall were wounded. March 1st, the company was sent to Columbus, Ky., to destroy the stores left there on its evacuation by General Polk. Returning to Paris, Major King's Battalion and Stocks' and McCutchen's companies encamped a mile or more west of Paris, on the Dresden road, and were engaged in shipping all the supplies that could be secured from the surrounding country, sending them Southward by the Memphis & Ohio Railroad. On March —, Major King, who was in command at Paris, sent Rev. Asa Cox, in charge of a scouting party, consisting of C. W. Tandy and two other men, to secure information of the enemy's movements in the direction of Ft. Heiman. Taking the Obion road, they met a negro man near Owens' Hill, from whom they learned that a column of Federals of all arms were en route to Paris by the Mouth of Sandy Road. Private Cox tried to get into this road in advance of the enemy at Wright's shop. Failing in this, he turned towards the Conyersville road. Reaching this he and Tandy



REV. ASA COX.

exchanged horses with two citizens and pushed on at full speed. Reaching camp and giving the alarm, the Confederates scarcely had time to form before the Federals, who had surprised and captured the pickets near Currier's Mill, appeared on the hill west of the Memphis & Ohio depot, and, unlimbering a section of artillery, commenced to shell the camp.

Maj. King's force formed under cover of the timber, prepared an ambushade and waited the evening's attack. The shelling ceased soon after and the cavalry advanced, but the plan of surprise was defeated by a drunken Confederate, who rose up and fired prematurely. After a few rounds the enemy retired and took up their march back to Ft. Heiman. Lieut. John Yow and Private Glover of King's Battalion were killed. The Federals carried off several dead. The success of Private Cox's scout secured for him the confidence of the officers, and many times afterward he did valuable scouting. Major King retired to Henry Station, where he continued to collect and ship all accessible supplies, and later to Humboldt, destroying the railroad as they fell back.

April 1, 1862, the command was surprised in camp at Union City. Fell back in pretty good order to Trenton, losing most of their baggage, however. Here a regimental organization was effected May 24, 1862, Captain Stocks' Company becoming Company "G" and McCutchen's Company "H" of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry. For the next fortnight they were employed in covering the withdrawal of Confederate forces from Ft. Pillow to North Mississippi, and were

within three miles of Memphis when that place surrendered.

June 10, 1862, the regiment was permanently organized by the election of William H. Jackson, colonel; J. G. Stocks, lieutenant-colonel, and W. L. Duckworth, major. Lieut. F. F. Aden was promoted to Captain, Lieut. Benjamin M. Diggs to first lieutenant and Lieut. J. J. Blake to second lieutenant, and W. N. Griffin to third lieutenant. The summer of 1862 was spent in scouting in North Mississippi, and in August General Armstrong advanced into West Tennessee with about 5,000 cavalry and attacked the enemy at Bolivar and Medon and fought a Federal Brigade at Britton's Lane, both sides retiring.

September 29 the command moved to Holly Springs and thence advanced with Van Dorn and Price to attack Corinth. Companies "G" and "H," forming the advance guard, served as pickets, scouts and couriers during that disastrous short campaign, and covered the retreat. On the second day these two companies built a temporary bridge over the Hatchie River, by which the army was enabled to escape from the Federal forces closing in from front and rear. They took part in Van Dorn's great cavalry dash to Grant's rear, capturing and destroying \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 worth of stores at Holly Springs and capturing 2,500 prisoners.

Advanced again into West Tennessee and fought at Davis' Mill, Middleton and Bolivar. At Davis' Mill, January 1, 1863, Lieut. Benjamin M. Diggs was mortally wounded while gallantly leading the company. Colonel Jackson having been made brigadier-general,

Lieutenant-Colonel Stocks was promoted to colonel, and Major Duckworth to lieutenant-colonel.

The spring and summer of 1863 was spent in guard-

ing North Mississippi from incursions moving out from Memphis, and the whole territory from Jackson, Miss., to the M. & C. Railroad was traversed in various directions and at various times.



LIEUT. B. M. DIGGS.

From January 1, 1862, to August of the same year Company "G," Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, marched from ten to fifty miles each twenty-four hours, and drilled on foot in the morning and on horseback in the evening,

whenever time could be found. The scarcity of cavalry in the West rendered this hard service necessary.

In May or June they engaged in a running fight near Hernando with a Federal detachment, with no casualties, but fifteen or twenty Federals were killed and wounded.

To detail minutely all the movements of the Seventh Cavalry would be beyond the scope of this history, so it will only be possible to refer to many occurrences in a general way and specifically only where Company "G" performed a conspicuous part. Early in the fall of 1863, Colonel Stocks resigned on account

of failing health, and Lieutenant-Colonel Duckworth was promoted to colonel, and some time later Capt. C. C. Clay was advanced to the position of major. Early in October Col. T. H. Bell, formerly of the Twelfth Tennessee Infantry, was sent to West Tennessee, within the Federal lines, to collect and bring out recruits, and Company "G" was detached to accompany him, doing excellent but hard service, and with a few other troops were enabled by General Forrest's skillful management and hard fighting by his troops to successfully escort about 1,800 recruits through the cordon of Federal troops along the M. & C. Railroad. Henceforth they had a general in whose ability they had implicit trust. Late in February, 1864, Generals Smith and Grierson advanced from Memphis with a force of 7,000 men to destroy the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and pillage the rich prairie country along its route. Col. Jeff Forrest's Brigade (to which the Seventh Tennessee belonged) met their advance at Egypt Station and stubbornly resisted and checked its forward movement, falling back to Soonkatonchee Creek, four miles south of West Point, where it was attacked by a superior force, which it fought for two or three hours. General Forrest says of this fight that "about 300 men of the Second and Seventh Tennessee received repeated charges of seven regiments of the enemy in open ground and drove them back every time, finally driving them from the field, capturing three stands of colors and one piece of artillery. A great deal of the fighting was almost hand to hand."

These Confederate forces, reinforced by others, fol-

lowed them as they retreated and came upon them ten miles from Pontotoc, where they attempted to make a stand, and charged the Second and Seventh Regiments in three lines, but these regiments, though nearly out of ammunition, repulsed them and drove back each line in succession. "Standing firm," General Forrest says, "they repulsed the grandest cavalry charge I ever witnessed." The retreat of the enemy now became a rout, but the Confederates were nearly out of ammunition and too nearly exhausted to press the pursuit vigorously.

On the night of the 22d, General Forrest instructed Captain Aden to send a commissioned officer and twenty-five or thirty men to harass the enemy and keep them frightened till morning, and to send couriers back to bring up the command. This was successfully and faithfully performed, but the records omit the names of those who performed this trying and praiseworthy service.

In the month of March, General Forrest again entered West Tennessee, this time making his entree near Purdy. Capt. F. F. Aden, with his company, was detached to escort Tennessee's Governor (Isham G. Harris) to Paris, Tenn., to visit his family. Near Mansfield they encountered a battalion of Federals and a spirited engagement took place. The Federal force retired with the loss of two killed, including their major, and several wounded. Company "G" had two wounded. The company numbered only forty men. Returning from Paris the company rejoined the regiment at Trenton.

While General Forrest took the main command to

attack Paducah, he ordered Colonel Duckworth to proceed to Union City with the Seventh Tennessee, Twelfth Kentucky and McDonald's Battalion and capture the Federal force there. Colonel Duckworth found it strongly fortified, but by a display of force and a clever ruse influenced Col. Isaac R. Hawkins, commanding, to surrender his force, after some sharp skirmishing. Seven hundred prisoners, many horses and much army stores were the fruits of this capture.

While the attack and capture of Ft. Pillow was being made the Seventh was stationed at Randolph to prevent any reinforcements being sent from Memphis to the relief of that place. The regiment, after camping a few days at Jackson, Tenn., returned with the other cavalry to North Mississippi.

June 10 they moved from Baldwin to Brice's X Roads to repel the second attempt to capture the Confederate cornfields of Eastern Mississippi and immediately charged the enemy over a broad field and then through tangled brushwood and, though stubbornly resisted, drove them back, and with the aid of other commands, soon turned the defeat into a rout, and pressed the Federals far into the night, only halting when thoroughly exhausted. Company "G" lost two of its bravest and best men in this battle, Dr. Thomas C. Simmons and Frank Wakeland and several were also wounded, among them Capt. F. F. Aden. A month later the Federals made another attempt to reach the rich grain-producing region called Egypt, this time getting as far as Harrisburg, west of Tupelo. Being confronted by Confederates under command of Gen. S. D. Lee, they fortified, and General Lee made the mistake of attacking them in their in-

trenchments, instead of flanking them, as could



CAPT. F. F. ADEN.

have been easily done. After heavy fighting for nearly two days the enemy again retreated towards Memphis. The Confederates pursued, but were not in condition to press them as rapidly as at Okolona and Brice's X Roads. Company "G" entered the engagement with twenty-seven men. Only eleven of these escaped unhurt. Lieut. James Haynes, Morris Womack, Reuben Vandyck and S. Fields were killed and others wounded.

September 16, 1864, General Forrest started into

North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, with the purpose of cutting General Sherman's line of communications. Crossing the Tennessee River at Colbert's Shoals, and striking the Nashville & Decatur Railroad at Athens, captured the forces guarding it, thence to near Pulaski, and destroyed many trestles and bridges. The Seventh Regiment bore its part nobly in this arduous and dangerous work. At Athens Lieut. J. J. Blake was desperately wounded. The numerous Federal columns sent to intercept Forrest were now converging upon him, and he was compelled to retire with his small force. Reaching the Ten-

nessee River it was found so swollen as to be unfordable, and the means of ferriage was so limited that the enemy was closing upon him before his command could be crossed. To the Seventh Regiment was again awarded the hazardous task of keeping them at bay till the river could be placed between the main body and the swiftly advancing enemy. The ever gallant Seventh retired slowly, doggedly contesting every inch of ground. But when the safety of their comrades was assured it was impossible to cross in the face of the watch-

ful Federals. Capt. H. C. McCutchen of Company "H" was the senior officer present, and after a hurried council of the officers, it was decided that each company commander should seek to escape with his command in whatever direction they might severally think best. Strange to say that each company remaining intact succeeded in making its escape without the loss of a man. The river was crossed at various places and the regiment rendezvoused at Jackson, Tenn.

October 22 General Forrest started on his raid to the Tennessee River via Paris to Paris Landing, at which place and at old Ft. Heiman three transports



LIEUT. J. J. BLAKE.

and a gunboat were captured and a supply of much-needed clothing and shoes obtained. They marched thence to a point opposite Johnsonville, where artillery was mounted under cover of night and next evening shells and hot shot were thrown across the river with such success that everything combustible was destroyed, including three gunboats, eleven transports, eighteen barges and warehouses and military stores to the amount of about \$8,000,000. General Hood was now at Florence, Ala., on his way into Middle Tennessee, and the cavalry again crossed the river, the Seventh Tennessee and Forrest's old regiment at Perryville, and to them was again given the post of honor and danger as advance guard.

At Henryville, Summertown, Mt. Pleasant, General Polk's farm and at Columbia they fiercely attacked and drove back the Federals. On November 28 the brigade (Rucker's) crossed Duck River, seven miles east of Columbia, and pushed the Federal rear guard back to Franklin. In that bloody and disastrous engagement the Seventh was on the extreme left and drove back the advance forces to the main defenses. Early on November 1 they were again in the advance and following close on the heels of the Federals to Nashville. When General Thomas assumed the offensive on December 14 our lines were cut in two and the Seventh nearly hemmed in between the Federals and the Cumberland River. Keeping a bold front to the enemy, they slowly retired on the Harding pike till night, and next day rejoined the main force at Franklin and, with the other cavalry commands, strengthened by Brown's provisional division, pro-

tected the rear of Hoods stricken and decimated army till it had played the Tennessee River again between themselves and their pursuers.

When General Wilson started from Decatur, Ala., on his successful and destructive raid in Alabama with 22,000 cavalry and General Forrest prepared as best he could to meet it, the Seventh Tennessee was at West Point, Miss., and formed a part of Gen. A. W. Campbell's Brigade, and they were at once (March 27, 1865) put in motion towards Selma, Ala., Wilson's objective point. On the 31st they encountered LaGrange's Brigade eighteen miles east of Tuscaloosa and skirmished with them on that and succeeding day, driving them back fifteen miles. Later in the day they came up with Croxton's and drove them back, making important captures, but the Federal forces, having crossed the Cahaba River and burned the bridge, further pursuit was impossible.

Forrest assembled the remnants of his redoubtable cavalry at Gainesville, Ala., and under agreement between his superior and the Federal General Canby the surrender of his forces took place, April 12, 1865. The horses in the Confederate army being furnished and owned by the men who rode them, were exempted in the surrender of equipment, and thus the cavalymen rode home, and hitching their steeds to their father's plows, went back to the corn and cotton fields from which they had enlisted three and one-half years previously.

Of the 164 men enlisted in Company "G" there were present at the surrender thirty men. Their names will be found noted on the roll following this sketch.

No braver troop or more daring escort followed the chivalric Forrest, who commanded the best cavalry the world has ever seen.

ROLL OF COMPANY "G," SEVENTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE CAVALRY.

Capt J. G. Stocks; elected lieutenant-colonel at organization; promoted to colonel spring of 1863; wounded in Mississippi; resigned on account of ill health, October, 1863.

First Lieut. Felin E. Aden; promoted to captain, June 10, 1863; wounded at Brice's X Roads; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

Second Lieut. J. J. Blake; wounded at Athens, Ala.; served through the war.

Third Lieut. Benjamin M. Diggs; promoted to second lieutenant, June 10, 1863; mortally wounded at Davis' Mill, October, 1863.

First Sergt. William M. Griffin; elected third lieutenant at reorganization; discharged.

Second Sergt. Pleas J. Diggs; served through the war.

Third Sergt. W. A. Wright; promoted to orderly sergeant; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

Fourth Sergt. —. —. Culberhouse; served one year.

First Corp. Thomas Diggs; wounded at Franklin; served through the war.

Second Corp. J. J. Bishop; served in Company "E," Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry.

Third Corp. William H. Courts; wounded and died.

Fourth Corp. Henry A. Humphreys; elected first sergeant, 1863; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

James S. Aden; elected first sergeant at reorganization, 1862; captured near Grenada, December, 1862; discharged, 1863.

John D. Aden; served through the war.

Van Alexander; elected sergeant at reorganization; died at hospital in Mississippi.

John R. Anderson; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

William Archer; joined the Federals after one year.

S. P. Atkisson; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

B. F. Ballard; corporal at reorganization; captured at Corinth, Miss., October, 1862.

Joe Beard, died in 1862, on furlough at home.

Sam Beard, served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

— . — . Beard; killed at Fort Pillow.

Buck Bell; served one year.

T. N. Bell.

Jack Biles; killed at Athens, Ala.

John W. Blythe; served one year.

James M. Blake; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

L. A. Blake; served through the war.

Mack Blake; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

Wilson Blake; discharged, ill health.

James H. Blanchett; wounded at Shiloh in throat and coughed up the ball; served one year.

John W. Blythe; served one year.

James Bowden; served one year.

Alex Bowles; served about a year.

James M. Boyd; wounded and captured at Mt. Carmel Church and escaped.

W. Monroe Brisendine; served one year.

William Brisendine.

Pearl Bridges; served one year.

Porter Bridges; served one year.

F. M. Brogden; served through the war.

Charlie Burton; captured at Corinth, October, 1862.

T. Jeff Burton; wounded and lost arm in service.

Arch Carter; served one year.

Dick Caton.

George T. Caton; served about a year.

James H. Chiles; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

James Coffman; served one year.

William Coffman; served through the war.

T. T. Coleman; wounded at Okalona; died February 22, 1864.

James E. Collins; served about a year.

Richard Collins; served one year.

J. D. Cook; served one year.

Zack Cook; served one year.

James M. Courcy; served through the war.

Rev. Asa Cox; scout; discharged as minister, October, 1863.

Meshech M. Cox; wounded at Nashville; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

Hart Crutchfield; served one year.

Fox Dalton; served through the war.

William Daniel; died at Irby Mills, Miss., January 7, 1864.

Ben Darby; served one year.

James M. Douglass (blacksmith); served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

James Duncan; served one year.

R. A. Dunlap; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

W. Fletcher Etheridge; wounded at Mansfield, Tenn.

Harrison Fields; served one year.

J. W. Fields; wounded at Mt. Carmel Church; died in Mississippi.

R. M. Gilbert; wounded at Davis' Mill; served one year.

Thomas Granger.

I. K. Grogan; served one year.

Thomas H. Grubbs; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

James Gwinn; went home sick after a year's service.

J. K. Polk Harmon; captured at Duck Hill, Miss., and paroled.

G. L. Harris; served a short while.

James Haynes; promoted to lieutenant; killed at Harrisburg.

Sam Haynes; served about two years.

Richard Holt; served through the war.

Pleas J. Howard; served one year.

Porter Howard; served one year.

N. S. Hicks; served one year.

Richard Hicks; served one year.

George Hudspeth; served one year.

Wes M. Humphreys; promoted to lieutenant; served through the war.

William Hutchins; discharged, over age.

James Jenkins; served one year.

Monroe Jenkins; served one year.

William Jenkins; served one year.

Felix F. Johnson; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

John Jones; served through the war.

Clint Kelsoe; served about a year.

C. H. Koen; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

— —. Koen; served about a year.

David Lemonds; discharged, ill health.

John Linton; died at hospital in Mississippi, June 17, 1863.

E. T. Looney; served one year.

Jesse Looney; served through the war.

James Loudon; served one year.

Richard Lumbrick; served one year.

Newton E. Manly; served through war.

James Martin; served one year.

J. K. Polk Martin; served through the war.

Jno. Watt Martin; served one year.

Wm. C. Martin; served one year.

Wm. W. McConnell; served through the war.

John McConnell; served a short while.

Clem. C. McDearmon; served one year.

Robt. J. McFarland; captured on furlough.

Wm. H. McFarland; captured on furlough.

John W. McGehee; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

Wm. P. Melton; served one year.

— —. Milam; died in hospital in Mississippi.

Pleas Miller; served about one year.

Wm. H. Miller; served about one year.

Joe Moore; discharged, ill health.

Henry T. Morris; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

Wm. D. Morris; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

Jas. Neal; served about one year.

James Nunn; served one year.

James Olive; wounded in Mississippi.

James Page; died at Trenton of measles in 1862.

John Paschall; wounded at Mt. Carmel church; captured and escaped.

Littleton Perry; served one year.

George Poore; served one year.

Howard Poyner; captured while serving in Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, and escaped, and served awhile in Company "G."

Jno. B. Rainey; served about one year.

Geo. Renfroe; served one year.

Jack Renfroe; served one year.

— —. Reynolds; perhaps captured at Paris.

John Rigsby; served one year.

Samuel Rigsby; served a year or more.

W. Matt. Rowe; served a short while.

John Rushing; discharged, ill health, 1862.

James Seawright; served one year.

J. Logan Seawright; served one year.

Wm. Seawright; served one year.

— . —. Scarboro; wounded at Guntown.

Hugh Shipley; served about one year.

Britt Simmons; served one year.

Dr. Thos. C. Simmons; killed at Brice's crossroads.

James Stone; served about one year.

Billie Stubblefield; served through the war.

Watson Stubblefield; wounded at Mansfield.

Wm. Stubblefield; served one year.

S. B. Sproul; discharged, ill health.

Chas. W. Tandy; wounded near Tupelo; served though the war; one of the thirty present at surrender.

Thos. H. Tayloe; enlisted and commanded Company "D," Nineteenth Cavalry.

Rufus H. Todd; served about one year.

Jno. S. VanDyck; captured; served through the war.

Reuben VanDyck; wounded at Brice's crossroads; died ten days later.

Will O. VanDyck; served through the war.

Alex Wade; served one year.

Frank Wakeland; killed at Brice's crossroads.

J. H. Walker; wounded at Okalona.

Morris Warnock; killed at Harrisburg.

Alex Wesson; killed at Athens, Ala.

— . —. Wheeler; served about one year.

J. T. Wilkins; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

Jno. H. Wright; served about two years.

S. C. Wright; served through the war; one of thirty present at surrender.

— . — . Yarborough; wounded at Guntown, Miss.

Thos. J. Yates; served one year.

SKETCH OF COMPANIES "I" AND "K," TENTH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE CAVALRY.

During the summer of 1862, the Federal commander at Ft. Heiman (Col. Lowe of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry), issued orders requiring every man in Henry County to come to the fort and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and announced that the failure to comply with this requirement would subject the offender to arrest and imprisonment. Most of the older men with families dependent upon them, realizing that they must forsake their loved ones and flee south, go to prison or comply, decided to take what seemed to them the least of three evils, and took the oath. The younger men, however, and especially those who had served a year under the stars and bars, were not as a rule willing to transfer their allegiance to the government they had sworn to oppose, and many of them mounted their horses, crossed the Tennessee river and took refuge among the hills of

Humphreys and other counties in middle Tennessee, where they found many others seeking an asylum. These hardy spirits naturally gravitated toward each other and soon formed themselves into companies, first as "Partisan Rangers," and later as regular military commands.

On the 25th day of August, 1862, five of these companies rendezvoused at Waverly and organized a battalion, with T. H. Napier as lieutenant-colonel. One of these companies was commanded by the redoubtable Capt. D. F. Alexander, formerly a subaltern in the Fifth Infantry, and many of his men were from Henry County. About this time another battalion was formed in Hickman and Perry Counties. One of these companies was in command of Capt. Thos. Fletcher, with Clinton Aden as first lieutenant, who afterwards became its captain. Some of this company was also from Henry County. Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, who was a very brave man, did valuable service with his battalion in obstructing the navigation of the Tennessee River, and at one time capturing three Federal steamers at the mouth of Cypress Creek with two pieces of light artillery. At another time he attacked and defeated a Federal column near Waverly, which had been sent out to endeavor to drive him away or capture him. Major Cox's Battalion did much of the same kind of service between the mouth of Duck River and Savannah.

When General Forrest made his first raid into West Tennessee, in December, 1862, both these battalions were ordered to accompany the expedition, and shared all the dangers and exposures of the campaign. At

Parker's Cross Roads Lieutenant-Colonel Napier and others were killed and several wounded.

After a few days rest the expedition against Fort Donelson was undertaken. The command fought valiantly; but the Federals were so thoroughly fortified that the attack failed with considerable loss. The fearless Capt. D. F. Alexander fell dangerously wounded in the very forefront. Henry Ridley lay down in front of his stricken captain and shielded him from further danger. When ordered to retire his men bore him to a house to be cared for, where he was captured and imprisoned.



CAPT. D. F. ALEXANDER.

Returning to Columbia, Napier's and Cox's Battalions were united and formed the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry. N. N. Cox was made colonel; E. B. Trezevant, lieutenant-colonel, and W. E. Demoss major. Colonel Trezevant was soon afterwards killed in a sharp fight at Thompson's Station. Major Demoss was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt John Minor to major. During Forrest's chase of Streight's Raiders the Tenth Cavalry held the line of Town Creek to prevent reinforcements advancing from the direction of Corinth. They were soon after sent to East Tennessee and placed under Gen. Joe Wheeler.

While crossing the Holston River at Kingston, in August, 1863, using an old leaky ferry boat, it sank with a boatload of men. Newt Bowden of Company "F," and Martin Bevil and James McCorkle of Company "K" and two others (none of whom could swim) were drowned. D. D. Brisendine of Company "I," William Greer of Company "K" and several others saved themselves by swimming out.

In September the Tenth fell back towards Chattanooga, covering the right wing of the army.

Upon the investment of Chattanooga by General Bragg, they were sent back to East Tennessee and fought under General Dibbrell at Philadelphia, led Longstreet's advance to Knoxville, fought around that city and covered his retirement towards Virginia. At General Watkins' farm near Mossy Creek Station, January 4, 1864, while on picket, Lieut. Howard Poyner, Dillard Poyner, H. A. Boden, J. F. Bushart, D. D. Brisendine, W. P. Erwin and Henry Diggs were captured. The two former of these escaped by jumping from the train while in motion near Nashville.

The Tenth Regiment spent the winter of 1863-4 in arduous campaigning in upper East Tennessee, and then transferred to Dalton in the early spring. To accomplish this it was necessary to make a long detour through the mountains of western North Carolina. During the summer of 1864 the Tenth helped to protect the flanks and cover the rear of Johnson's army from Dalton to Atlanta, and were under fire almost every day.

While the infantry were resting after the fall of

Atlanta, they accompanied Wheeler on his raid to Sherman's rear and destroyed part of the railroad as far as Knoxville, Tenn., burning much valuable property and stores of the enemy.

They crossed the Cumberland Mountains and damaged the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad between Bridgeport and Nashville, and the Nashville and Decatur railroad, and at Mount Pleasant, being near the homes of many of the regiment, they were furloughed and allowed to visit their loved ones, whom they had not seen for two long years.

They rendezvoused at Milan and joined Forrest, and with his command preceded Hood's advance into Middle Tennessee, fought in the battles and skirmishes of that disastrous campaign and retreated with the army as part of the rear guard to North Alabama.

Reporting at Corinth, Miss., the Tenth was consolidated with the Sixteenth Tennessee Cavalry and renumbered the Twenty-First. Col. A. N. Wilson of the old Sixteenth was placed in command.

It was attached to Bell's Brigade of Jackson's Division.

It did hard marching and fighting in the spring of 1865, in trying to arrest the progress of Wilson's hosts marching on Selma, Ala., but was prevented from reaching that point by high water and the destruction of bridges, and nothing was left for them to do but surrender, which they did at Gainesville, Ala., and scattered to their several homes.

During the two and a half years of its service Company "K" participated in more than a hundred en-

gements. Its casualties amounted to twenty-five per cent of its members.

On the last campaign they were cut up into detachments and fought wherever and whenever the enemy was met, and were surrendered at sundry places and in squads and companies.

ROLL OF HENRY COUNTY MEMBERS OF COMPANY "I," TENTH REGIMENT TENNESSEE CAVALRY.

Capt. Clinton Aden; served through the war.

Second Lieut. Howard Poyner; captured at Morristown, Tenn., and escaped by jumping from train.

First Sergt. Will Owensby; wounded and captured at Parker's Cross Roads.

Second Sergt. James F. Bushart; captured at Morristown, Tenn.; served through the war.

Thomas Barnes; served through the war.

Hud A. Boden; captured at Morristown, Tenn., January, 1864; served through the war.

Newt Bowden; drowned at Kingston, Tenn., August, 1863.

D. D. Brisendine; captured at Parker's Cross Roads and escaped; rejoined regiment at LaGrange Furnace; served through the war.

Henry Diggs; served through the war.

W. Pink Erwin; captured at Morristown and pa-

roled in prison; served in Lyons' escort; captured in Henry County in January, 1865.

Wm. Greer.

A. Thomas Milliken; served through the war.

Bart V. Owensby; served through the war.

E. P. (Doc) Owensby; served through the war.

Dillard Poyner; captured at Morristown, and escaped by jumping from train.

Henry Rose; served awhile with the company.

John Rose.

ROLL OF HENRY COUNTY MEMBERS OF COMPANY "K,"
TENTH REGIMENT TENNESSEE CAVALRY.

Capt. D. F. Alexander; captured at Ft. Donelson, 1863.

Second Lieut. J. Oscar Penick; served through the war.

First Sergt. Wm. J. Bowden; wounded in East Tennessee; served through the war.

Second Sergt. Wm. A. Dillahunt; transferred from Fifth Tennessee Infantry, August, 1863; served through the war.

Samuel A. Allen; transferred to Company "I," Fifth Tennessee (which see.)

Martin Bevil; drowned at Kingston, Tenn., August, 1863.

Robert H. Breedlove; served through the war.

Varner Caldwell; lost sight of at Parker's Cross Roads.

James M. Carter; wounded at Parker's Cross Roads; served through the war.

Mart L. Cate; killed near Spring Hill, Tenn., in the spring of 1863.

W. H. Green; captured scouting in Henry County, Tenn., December 29, 1862 and paroled; served through the war.

Wm. H. Greer; served through the war.

Wm. B. Greer; served through the war.

Jas. A. Haymes; detached in 1864; was the only one of the company in the battle of Franklin; served through the war.

John D. Looney; captured in East Tennessee, latter part of 1863, and probably paroled.

Jas. McCorkle; drowned at Kingston, Tenn., in the summer of 1863.

B. F. McIntyre; wounded and lost a leg near Dandridge, Tenn.

J. Mitchell Milam; served through the war.

J. T. (Tice) Palmer; served through the war.

James Scott; died in the spring of 1863, at Waverly, Tenn.

Else Workman; captured scouting between Huntington and Paris, December 29, 1863; served in Company "E," Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry.

The four following named men joined the company after consolidation with the Sixteenth Tennessee Cavalry:

J. Polk Cate; served through the war; present at surrender.

Manly Hannah; served through the war; present at surrender.

James M. Todd; served through the war; present at surrender.

Ed H. Todd; served through the war; present at surrender.

COMPANIES "E," "F," AND "K," TWENTIETH TENNESSEE CAVALRY.

General Forrest, during his raid into West Tennessee, in December, 1862, so effectually destroyed the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, between Corinth and Union City, that the Federals never attempted its rehabilitation, and the army posts along its line were soon abandoned; and though the M. & C. Railroad was still held and operated, the interior of West Tennessee was virtually free from the bands of thieves and outlaws (in the name of Federal soldiers) which had infested it. Emboldened by this favorable condition, Gen. T. H. Bell, formerly colonel of the Twelfth Tennessee Infantry, boldly entered West Tennessee and began recruiting for the Confederate Army.

In December, 1863, General Forrest having been assigned to command of the Cavalry Department of North Mississippi and West Tennessee, instructed General Bell to collect all the recruits at Jackson, Tenn., and then with what forces he could assemble, pushed his way through the cordon of Federal posts stretched from Memphis to Corinth, and by hard

marching, fierce fighting and fatiguing labor, building bridges across the swollen streams, etc., succeeded in safely escorting these new levies, amounting to about 1,800 men, to his camps in North Mississippi.

By combining and transferring and organizing, these raw recruits were speedily organized into companies and regiments. Three of these companies were composed mainly of Henry County men, and were placed in Col. R. M. Russell's regiment and numbered the Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry (though in Linsley's *Annals of Tennessee* it is sometimes called the Fifteenth). Colonel Russell had served as colonel of the Twelfth Tennessee Infantry. Lieut. Col. H. C. Greer had been a lieutenant in Company "I," Fifth Tennessee Infantry, and Maj. H. F. Bowman had filled the position of captain of Company "B" of the same regiment, both of the latter being Henry County men. Capt. W. D. Hallum of Company "E" was a veteran of the Mexican War, and had commanded Company "I" of the Fifth Infantry until its reorganization. His company of cavalry was recruited from the southern portion of Henry County where he had enlisted his company of infantry.

Capt. J. C. Wilson of Company "F" entered the Fifth Infantry as corporal in Company "B." At the end of the first year he was elected lieutenant, was desperately wounded at Perryville and captured. When exchanged he found the consolidation of the Fourth and Fifth had left him a supernumerary. Securing authority to organize a cavalry company, he recruited it in the northeastern quarter of the county,

almost up to the frowning guns of Fort Heiman. It became Company "F" of the Twentieth Cavalry.

Company "K" of this regiment was enlisted by Capt. H. F. Bowman, formerly of Company "B," Fifth Tennessee Infantry; but on his promotion to major, Lieut. Macon H. Freeman was promoted to the captaincy, and commanded it until near the close of the war with signal ability and bravery.

The Twentieth Regiment was placed in Bell's Brigade with the Second (Colonel Barteau), Sixteenth (Colonel Wilson), and the Nineteenth (Colonel Newsum), all new commands except the Second. These new soldiers, however, were doomed soon to have a smell of gunpowder, for Forrest enlisted soldiers to fight. A goodly number of them, be it said, had "seen the elephant" at Shiloh, having served their first year in infantry.

In February, 1863, General Smith started from Memphis on his raid into the prairie country of Mississippi, which culminated in his defeat at Okalona.

General Forrest, in his preparation to meet it, fearing that Smith might cross the Tombigbee at Aberdeen, Miss., and advance on the east of that stream, detached Bell's brigade to pass the river at Columbus



CAPT. M. H. FREEMAN.

to meet him if needed. Finding Smith was descending on the west side of that stream, General Bell recrossed the river and kept on the flank of the retreating Federals whom Forrest had driven back the day before. On the morning of February 22, Colonel Barteau, commanding Bell's Brigade, approached Okalona from the east and found the Federals drawn up in line. Forrest coming up just then was received with cheers and lent confidence to the men, and while Russell's, Wilson's and Newsom's regiments, all made up mainly of men now under fire for the first time, attacked in front (dismounted), while the Second Tennessee (mounted) attacked on the Federal right flank. McCullough's Brigade coming up just at this juncture, the enemy gave way and fled. The Twentieth took part in the continuous charge that extended far towards Memphis.

March 15, 1863, another expedition into West Tennessee and Western Kentucky commenced. While other forces were sent to capture the forces at Union City, Buford's Division, to which Barteau's Brigade belonged, pressed on to Paducah, where they arrived on the 25th. While Thompson's Brigade threatened the front Russell's Regiment occupied a row of buildings near the river used to store military supplies, and with long range rifles poured such accurate and continuous fire into the port holes of two gunboats as to drive them under shelter of the fort. Securing supplies of horses, equipment and stores, the Confederate command withdrew after nightfall.

Returning to Jackson, Tenn., General Forrest decided on the capture of the post at Fort Pillow, and

on April 11 began his march to that place. Pressing up under cover of timber and ravines to within sixty yards (in some places) of the Federal works, a demand for a surrender was made but refused by the Federal commander. When ordered to attack the dashing Confederates dismounted, rushed over the ditches and breastworks, and poured a hot fire into the Federals as they fled out of the fort and hurried down the bluff towards the river.

The fight was soon over, but not until fourteen valuable officers and men were killed and eighty-six wounded.

Capt. J. C. Wilson of the Twentieth Tennessee fell near the works while charging at the head of his company. He was carried by his men on stretchers eighteen miles to Dr. Brodie's, where he died after lingering several days.

Returning to Jackson and gathering recruits, supplies and horses, Forrest's command, on the 10th, started back to Mississippi, Bell's Brigade conveying the prisoners and artillery via LaGrange.

Everything being secured, Bell's and Neely's brigades returned to West Tennessee to visit their homes and secure recruits. Bell's Brigade was thus increased in numbers from 1,004 to



CAPT. J. C. WILSON.

1,717 fighting men; and on the 22d Buford withdrew all the forces again to Tupelo, Miss.

Just before the battle of Brice's Cross Roads Russell's Regiment was stationed at Corinth, but moved southward to meet the advancing enemy. When the line of battle was formed the regiment occupied the left center. Two strong lines of Federals attacked them vigorously, the front line coming within thirty paces of the Confederates, who then drew their revolvers and drove them back with great slaughter.

About 2 p. m., after some destructive artillery firing, the whole line advanced and carried the strong Federal position, driving them back upon the muddy crossing of Tishimingo Creek, and the retreat became a rout, Russell's Regiment being prominent in the rapid pursuit which lasted for two days, or until the command, both men and horses, were well nigh worn down.

When the Federals under General Smith essayed for the third time to penetrate the rich country contiguous to the M. & O. railroad, it was Bell's Brigade that gave them the first real check, about four miles west of Tupelo, and brought on the battle of Harrisburg. In the general engagement on July 14th, it occupied the centre just to the right of the Tupelo road. When Gen. S. D. Lee ordered the line to advance and attack the enemy, now pretty well fortified, they answered with a yell and charged in the face of a hot and destructive fire which they were not able to endure, and soon retired. All the colonels of Bell's Brigade were wounded during this engagement.

An expected attack was awaited until night and

then the whole force was withdrawn during the darkness and a new position taken up about three miles south of Tupelo.

The Federal commander, instead of attacking next morning, began to retire, and the Confederates pursued promptly. At Town Creek, four miles beyond Tupelo, the enemy prepared an ambuscade and Bell's Brigade was driven back a short distance, but rallying advanced again with Crossland's Kentucky Brigade. In spite of fierce attacks upon their position the Federals maintained it until nightfall, and then continued the retreat. The Confederates and their horses were so worn down by hard marching and fighting that the pursuit was not pushed with the usual vigor, though Chalmers followed for some distance.

A few days later (commencing August 18th), General Forrest made a dash into Memphis in the hope of frightening the heavy Federal forces at Abbeville to fall back. The Twentieth Tennessee was held in reserve in the suburbs of Memphis and did not actively take part in the fighting.

Russell's Regiment formed part of the command led by Forrest into North Alabama and Middle Tennessee in September, 1864, and shared fully in the fighting at Athens, Sulphur Trestle, Pulaski, and other places on the N. & D. railroad, losing some of its best men killed and wounded, Company "E" especially suffering heavily. Returning to West Tennessee the expedition to Fort Heiman, Paris Landing and Johnsonville was undertaken, the Twentieth Tennessee supporting the artillery which destroyed so many vessels and such vast amounts of army stores.

Marching southward, Russell's Regiment and some others were furloughed home to secure fresh horses and clothing.

During Hood's campaign to Nashville the Twentieth Cavalry shared fully in all the dangers and suffering of this ill-starred campaign, and especially as part of the rear guard on the retreat to Corinth.

During the two and a half months from the first of January to the middle of March, the Twentieth Regiment prepared for the final struggle, and then set out to Selma to help in the fruitless attempt to check the raid of General Wilson through the heart of the Confederacy. But the destruction by the enemy of the bridges across the Cahaba River effectually prevented their reaching Selma, and nothing was left to be done but to submit to the inevitable, and to lay down their arms, which they did at Gainesville, Ala., with the balance of Forrest's renowned cavalry.

It needs to be said that Quartermaster S. J. Ray, Surgeon T. C. McNeill, Lieuts. N. W. McNeill. Wm. H. Courts and M. B. Dinwiddie, all of Company "B," were Henry County men, besides other non-commissioned officers and privates (whose names I have been unable to obtain), served in the Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry. So that it may be safely said that about one-fourth of its members were citizens of Henry County.

ROLL OF COMPANY "E," TWENTIETH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE CAVALRY.

Capt. W. D. Hallum; wounded at Brice's Cross Roads and Athens, Ala; served through the war.

First Lieut. T. A. Carter; wounded at Brice's Cross Roads.

Second Lieut. A. J. Pettyjohn; served about a year.

Third Lieut. A. B. Goodin; served through the war.

First Sergt. W. W. McCaskill; served one and one-half years.

Second Sergt. J. J. Bishop; served a year or more.

Third Sergt. Richard Pinson; wounded at Brice's Cross Roads; died of smallpox.

Fourth Sergt. J. J. Bowden; wounded at Okalona.

Fifth Sergt. T. B. Parrish; served through the war.

First Corp. Reuben Bomer; served through the war.

Second Corp. T. J. Smith; served a year or more.

Third Corp. J. W. Palmer; wounded at Brice's Cross Roads.

Fourth Corp. I. E. Workman; served two years.

I. N. Akers; served about two years.

Wm. Anderson.

D. Baker; served about two years.

G. G. Baker; served through the war.

W. H. Barfield; served two years.

T. W. Barham; killed at Pulaski, Tenn.

W. H. Barham; died during the war.

G. S. Biles; served through the war.

J. M. Bird; served through the war.

W. J. Bird; captured in Tennessee; served through the war.

Wm. S. Bomer; served through the war.

E. Bowden; served through the war.

W. F. Bowden; served through the war.

Eli S. Brown.

J. A. Browning.

R. Busbee.

J. F. Bushart; served two years or more.

T. Caples.

Silas Cate; served through the war.

Wm. Cate.

F. Clendenin.

Wm. R. Clements.

E. Cobb.

E. Comer.

P. Comer.

Wm. Cooper.

Thomas Copeland.

Isaac Crews; killed in Georgia.

G. Dolen.

F. E. Dunlap.

S. H. Dunlap.

F. S. Fields

W. H. Fields.

Wm. Foust.

Lewis W. French

J. R. Galbraith.

Arch Gibson.

B. Gooch.

J. A. Goodlin.

W. B. Greer.

Wm. Hagler; wounded; served through the war.

R. Hancock.

Alex Harmon; served through the war.

J. P. Hastings.

P. R. Hays.

J. Hicks.

W. R. Hicks.

J. M. Hitchcock.

R. H. Jones; killed June 10, 1864.

A. J. Hughey; captured and died in prison.

R. H. Jones; killed at Brice's Cross Roads.

C. T. Kelly; died June 3, 1864, in Mississippi.

Perry Kemp.

Jackson King; killed in Georgia.

D. M. Lankford; wounded.

John Ligon.

A. Linton.

A. J. Loony; served through the war.

E. T. Loony; served through the war; present at surrender.

J. D. Lowry; wounded at Pulaski; served through the war; present at surrender.

J. C. Lowry; captured in Obion County; died in prison.

T. W. Lowry.

J. G. Malone.

G. W. Malone.

W. H. H. Massey.

Porter McGlaflin.

J. W. McCord; killed at Fayette Station, Tenn.

J. Medlin.

A. M. Muzzell; served through the war.

Daniel Muzzell; wounded at Brice's Cross Roads,
and died October 6, 1864.

J. M. Myers.

Pat Nance.

Ed Palmer.

A. W. Penick.

T. M. Pinson.

T. J. Pinson.

Wm. Pride.

A. R. Rasbury.

Wm. M. Rasbury.

Thomas Reeves.

J. Rhodes.

J. Rice.

James Roe.

J. A. Smith; wounded at Memphis and at Oxford,
Miss.

W. M. Stalls.

R. P. Stanfield.

William Waddy.

Willis Waddy.

R. A. Walters.

Sam Walters.

L. Mart Walton.

B. Webb.

James Webb.

Wm. Webb.

Isaac Wetherby.

W. R. Wetherby.

A. Wiley; served through the war.

Else Workman; (after exchange) served through
the war.

George Yarbrow.

James Young.

Captain Hallum says there were one hundred and forty men enlisted in his company. Only the above names can be secured.

ROLL OF COMPANY "F," TWENTIETH REGIMENT TEN-
NESSEE CAVALRY.

Capt. J. Cardwell Wilson; killed at Fort Pillow.

First Lieut. T. Jeff Kendall; served through the war.

Second Lieut. G. C. Lemonds.

Third Lieut. A. J. Morton.

Thomas Albritton.

H. C. Bailey.

T. J. Bennett; served through the war; present at surrender.

D. S. Buckman.

D. O. Calloway; served through the war; present at surrender.

William F. Chilcutt.

Babe Cooper.

J. H. Courts; wounded at Brice's Cross Roads, losing an arm; discharged.

Frank M. Crouch.

David C. Crouch; wounded at Harrisburg.

—, —. Crutchfield; served through the war; present at surrender.

R. E. Duke.

Gus Edwards.

Tom J. Edwards.

Henry E. Frazier; served through the war.

Joe Frazier.

Robert Freeland.

Samuel French; killed at Harrisburg.

Carman Gardner.

J. D. Gardner.

Cage Guill.

James Grubbs; killed at Athens, Ala.

John Grubbs.

Dock Hastings; served through the war; present at surrender.

Elijah Hays.

J. W. Henderson; died April 20, 1863.

A. J. Ingram.

Tobe Jackson.

Jesse King; served through the war; present at surrender.

Rube Lee; wounded at Guntown, Miss.; served through the war; present at surrender.

Polk Lee.

Clark Martin.

James Martin.

I. N. Moody; served through the war; present at surrender.

L. P. Moody; served through the war; present at surrender.

John Neese; served through the war; present at surrender.

—, —. Osborne; wounded.

J. B. Owens; wounded near Jackson, Tenn.; served through the war; present at surrender.

Joshua Parks; served through the war; present at surrender.

Levi Pfleuger.

Wm. Pfleuger; served through the war; present at surrender.

A. J. Powers; served through the war; present at surrender.

William Ralls; wounded.

E. O. Randle.

Smith Randle.

J. C. Rogers; perhaps died.

Wm. Shankle; served through the war; present at surrender.

George Sheridan.

Dock Sparks; died in Mississippi.

Jno. P. Sroat.

J. H. Thompson; wounded at Harrisburg; served through the war; present at surrender.

Noah Thompson; killed at Athens, Ala.

Clark Thrognorton.

Ballus H. Upchurch; died May 10, 1864.

Peter Venable.

Gray Walker; discharged.

Thomas Warbritton; killed at Harrisburg.

James Williams; killed at Athens, Ala.

John Williams; killed at Athens, Ala.

Hardin Wilson; served through the war; present at surrender.

Samuel Wilson.

Wm. N. Wilson; served through the war; present at surrender.

Duncan Wimberly; served through the war; present at surrender.

Franklin Wimberly.

Jackson Wimberly; served through the war; present at surrender.

Wm. Wynns; served through the war; present at surrender.

ROLL OF COMPANY "K," TWENTIETH REGIMENT, TENNESSEE CAVALRY.

Capt. Henry T. Bowman; elected major of regiment.

First Lieut. Macon H. Freeman; promoted to captain; resigned near the close of the war.

Second Lieut. A. J. Killebrew; wounded at Estinola.

Third Lieut. J. G. Bunton; killed at Estinola.

First Sergt. I. E. S. Alexander; served through the war.

Second Sergt. C. S. Moore; wounded at Brice's Cross Roads.

Third Sergt. J. W. Moore.

Fourth Sergt. F. E. Garrett; served through the war.

Fifth Sergt. Wash P. Bumpass; served through the war.

First Corp. J. W. Fields; died at Okalona, Miss., October, 1864.

Second Corp. J. E. Haskins; died at Lauderdale Springs, September, 1864.

M. Bruce Alexander.

Charley Beard; killed at Harrisburg.

John R. Beard; killed at Fort Pillow.

Jacob A. Bomer; promoted to second lieutenant, and in September, 1865, to first lieutenant; served through the war; present at surrender.

S. C. Bowman.

W. R. Bowman; died at hospital, July, 1864.

O. Buckley.

D. F. Bullock; served through the war.

D. C. Cabe; served through the war.

Achilles V. Clark; promoted to first sergeant; elected first lieutenant and promoted to captain, February, 1865; served through the war.

C. Colly; served through the war.

Cornelius Coley; wounded at Brice's Cross Roads and died.

T. W. Coley (veteran of Mexican War); served three and one-half years.

J. B. Ezell; served three and one-half years.

T. J. Fields; wounded at Harrisburg; served through the war.

S. H. Fizer; wounded at Harrisburg; served through the war; present at surrender.

Wm. Fizer; wounded; served through the war; present at surrender.

N. J. Garrett; served through the war; present at surrender.

T. P. Garrett; served through the war; present at surrender.

George Gilmore; served until September, 1864.

W. W. Givens; served until October, 1864.

H. T. Hodges.

J. E. Hoofman; served through the war.

Brodie T. Howard; served through the war.

T. B. Howard; served until December, 1864.

G. W. Hunt; served until December, 1864.

Spence P. Hunt; served through the war; present at surrender.

W. S. Hunt; killed in Selma campaign.

Calvin Kennedy; wounded at Harrisburg; served through the war.

A. J. Killebrew; served through the war.

J. K. Killebrew; wounded at Harrisburg and died July 27, 1864.

J. M. Killebrew; served through the war.

R. H. Kirk.

A. Lafon; served through the war.

E. Martin; served through the war.

Geo. D. Mayo; served until October, 1864.

W. C. Mayo; died at hospital in Alabama, September, 1864.

A. J. McWhirter; served until September, 1864.

J. W. Midjett; wounded at Athens and died.

J. H. Mizell; served until January, 1865.

Newton Moore; served through the war.

Simpson Moore; wounded at Harrisburg.

W. W. Olive; served through the war.

C. H. Owens; served until December, 1864.

E. H. Palmer; promoted to first sergeant; wounded at Harrisburg and died in hospital.

A. J. Pentecost; wounded at Harrisburg; served through the war.

John D. Poyner; served through the war; present at surrender.

W. H. Reynolds; served through the war

T. G. Riddle; killed at Harrisburg.

A. J. Ridgway; served until August, 1864.

J. A. Ridgway; served through the war.

W. A. Ridgway; promoted to third lieutenant

L. Roberts; served through the war.

G. M. D. Ross; served through the war.

John Sexton; wounded at Harrisburg; served through the war.

George Sheridan.

J. M. Sheridan; served through the war.

Wm. Stokes; served through the war.

W. Logan Tharpe; served through the war.

B. L. Thompson; killed accidentally at Tibbee, Miss., March 3, 1864.

Samuel A. Webb; wounded at Brice's Cross Roads; served through the war; present at surrender.

W. E. Wiggins; served through the war; present at surrender.

Tolbert F. Williams; wounded at Harrisburg; served through the war.

J. B. Young.

CAPT. N. W. MCNEILL'S CAVALRY COMPANY.

Capt. N. W. McNeill enlisted a small company of cavalry in the summer of 1863, and after serving about a year it was consolidated with W. H. Hawkins' Company "B" of the Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry, and Captain McNeill was assigned as first lieutenant, W. H. Courts was second lieutenant and M. B. Dinwiddie third lieutenant. I give the names of all the Henry County men whom Captain McNeill could remember:

Lieut. N. W. McNeill; promoted to captain; served through the war.

Lee Baker; served through the war.

Abb Beck; killed at Ft. Pillow.

Ed Bohannon; served through the war.

Fauney Bradley; killed at Estanola.

Reuben Burdett; served through the war.

Reuben Burrow; killed at Ft. Pillow.

Thomas Cason; killed at Harrisburg.

Richard Crawford; died near Tupelo, Miss.

Martin D. Crawford; served through the war.

Carroll Jones; served through the war.

Mace H. Lankford; wounded at Harrisburg.

James Ward; served through the war.

Thomas Wood; served through the war.

Robert White; wounded at Athens, Ala., and died.

Alex Wright; served through the war.

George Wright; served through the war.

Polk Wright; served through the war.

GEN. H. B. LYON'S ESCORT.

Capt. D. F. Alexander, tired of waiting to be exchanged after his capture at Ft. Donelson, obtained a parole by paying a lawyer \$100.00 to secure it for him, and made his way home. As soon as able to ride he was again in the saddle, and reporting to General Forrest while on his Tennessee River raid in the fall of 1864, was sent by him with a picked company to cross the Tennessee River and keep the telegraph wires cut between Johnsonville and Nashville, to prevent Federal reinforcements being sent to Johnsonville, while General Forrest attacked the gunboats, transports and depot of supplies at that point. This perilous mission he skillfully accomplished with signal ability and complete success.

General Forrest then gave him authority to enlist a new cavalry company (his old company having been broken up and the men distributed in other companies while he was absent in prison). He found no trouble in gathering about him a band of bold spirits, and the new company was at once selected by Gen. H. B. Lyon as his escort, and accompanied him on his daring raid in the winter of 1864-5, in which he made almost a complete circuit, starting from West Tennessee, crossing the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and thence through Southern Kentucky and Middle Tennessee to North Alabama and destroying a great deal of Government property. They helped to fight Wilson on his advance to Selma, Ala., and surrendered, with other cavalry commands, at Columbus, Miss.

The following are the names of some of the men who served under Captain Alexander, part of them in the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry and part in Lyons' Escort. The lapse of forty years has so mixed the members of the two companies in Captain Alexander's memory that he is unable to separate them :

Capt. D. F. Alexander.

Lieut. R. P. Cole.

Lieut. —. —. Oliver.

Sergt. —. —. Melton.

D. D. Brisendine.

Hud A. Boden.

LaFayette Cherry.

Will Cooney.

Jack Daniel.

A. V. Duncan.

John Dunlap.

W. Pink Erwin.

S. Harmon.

Samuel McClish.

—. —. Miller; killed.

Bart Owensby.

Dock Owensby.

Dillard Poyner.

Howard Poyner.

Hugh Renfroe.

George Renfroe.

Henry Ridley.

Henry M. Rose.

John Rose.

John Vandyck.

Will Vandyck.

James Walker.

CAPT. ROBERT AYRES' CAVALRY COMPANY.

During the summer and fall of 1861, Capt. Robert Ayres of Benton recruited a company of cavalry, most of whom were from that county, though there were some twenty-five or thirty from Henry. This company was not attached to any battalion or regiment at first. It was stationed at Danville, on the Tennessee River, to guard the railroad bridge there during the winter of 1861-2. Soon after the fall of Ft. Henry the Federal gunboats ascended the river to Danville and shelled the camp of Ayres' Company, drove them off and burned the bridge.

The company was stampeded and scattered for a while, but later rallied and joined the Confederate forces in North Alabama, and did valiant service under General Roddy on post, provost and guard duty, as well as field service.

During the latter part of the war the company was attached to Nixon's Regiment and were surrendered near Greensboro, Ala., in May, 1865.

The following Henry County men are all whose names could be secured at this late day :

Robert F. Bomer; served through the war.

William C. Bomer; served through the war.

A. J. Bradshaw.

Peter Buchanan; served through the war.

James Clendenin; served through the war.

Anderson French; served through the war.

Thomas French; served through the war.

—, —. Guinn; served through the war.

James Anderson Haymes; served through the war.
Cal Lemonds.

Alex McCullough; served through the war.

R. Wes Redmond; served through the war.

Thomas H. Robbins; served through the war.

"Horse" Russell; served through the war.

O. W. Thomas.

Wes Sexton; served through the war.

Elias Wall; served through the war.

W. J. Wiseman.

William Young; served through the war.

COMPANY "C," FOURTH CONFEDERATE REGIMENT.

When the fortifications at Fort Henry were commenced, troops from various points were assembled there, and several regiments were organized. One of the companies entering into the organization of the Fourth Confederate Regiment was commanded by Capt. Joe Alexander of Weakley County and a squad of men from the Fifteenth and Twentieth Districts of Henry County crossed the Tennessee River and enlisted in this company, afterward commanded by Capt. Wallace of Weakley County. This company was captured at Ft. Donaldson, and after being exchanged, fought at various places in Mississippi.

I have no detailed account of the fighting done by this contingent of Henry's soldiery, but doubt not it

was on a par with that of other sons of our grand old county. I append the names of such of them as have been transmitted to me by Comrade R. S. Monroe:

John Akers.

Thomas P. Monroe.

Robert S. Monroe.

Isaac N. Moody.

Richard Phillips.

Andrew J. Powers.

Andrew Weldon.

Benjamin Wilson.

Peter Wilson.

Calvin Knight.

COL. W. W. FAULKNER'S TWELFTH KENTUCKY CAV-
ALRY.

Sergt. D. N. Wright of Company "D" of this regiment, in writing a sketch of it for Dr. J. Berrian Lindsley's *Annals of Tennessee*, says: "Possibly Kentuckians were in the majority when the original organization took place; however, the majority was small." And he says further that there were Henry County men in Companies "E," "F" and "G." This certainly entitles it to a notice in this history.

The companies composing it were recruited along the Kentucky and Tennessee line during the summer of 1863, and the organization of the regiment was completed in the western part of Madison County,

Tennessee, about the 20th of September, 1863. A battalion of the regiment under Lieut.-Col. W. D. Lannom assisted materially in safely escorting the unarmed forces gathered from West Tennessee, in the march from Jackson, Tenn., to North Mississippi. In the organization of Forrest's Cavalry Department the regiment was assigned to McCullough's Brigade. When Buford's Division was organized, March 1, 1864, Faulkner's Regiment was placed in the Kentucky Brigade, composed of the Third, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, with Col. A. P. Thompson in command as senior colonel. When Colonel Thompson was killed in the attack on Paducah Colonel (afterwards Brigadier-General) H. B. Lyon succeeded to the command, and no brigade in any army ever made a better record, and the Twelfth Kentucky was not a whit behind the other regiments in making and maintaining this splendid reputation.

Henry County men in Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry:
Capt. Robert P. Cole.

Lieut. John Yow; killed at Paris, Tenn.

J. W. Cole.

A. H. Foster; in Company "F;" served through the war.

Gus Henry; in Company "E."

S. H. Holcolm; in Company "E."

W. H. Mathis; in Company "G."

W. S. McCall.

F. Marion McClure; in Company "G."

John Nance; wounded at Pulaski, Tenn.

William Ray.

R. T. Roberts.

—, —. Sexton; in Company "G."

G. Wash Sims.

Thomas Stewart.

PARTIAL ROLL OF HENRY COUNTY SOLDIERS IN COM-
PANY "D" OF COL. JOHN F. NEWSOM'S NINE-
TEENTH TENNESSEE CAVALRY.

Capt. Thomas H. Tayloe; wounded at Harrisburg.

First Lieut. M. B. Owensby.

Second Lieut. D. J. Bowden.

John Barnes.

Frank Clore.

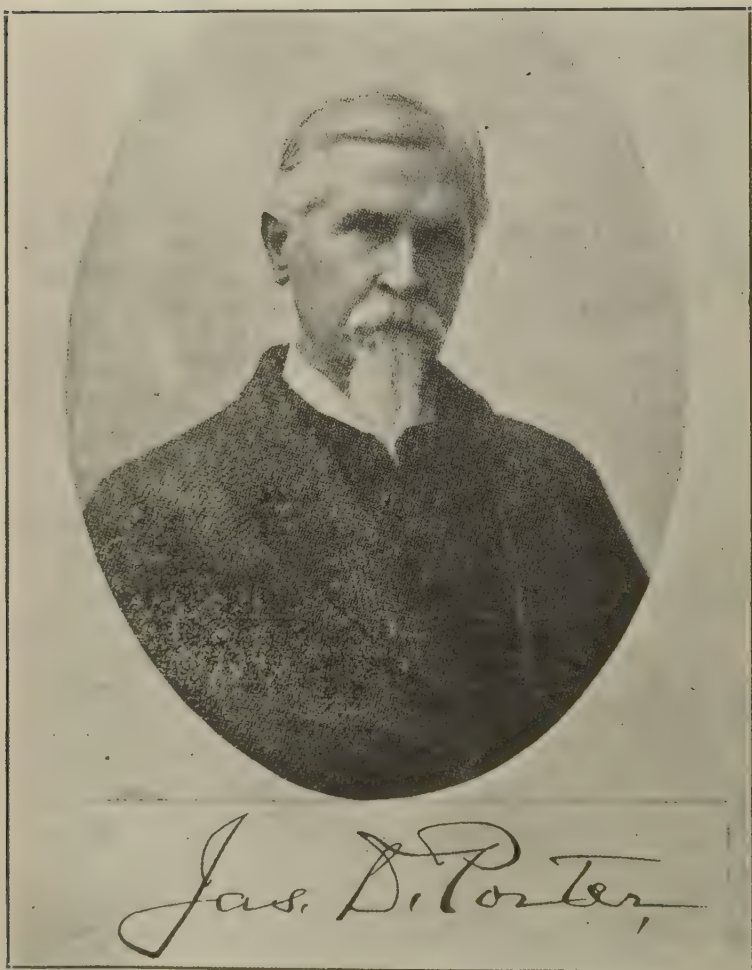
William Cowan.

James Dumas.

James Grooms.

John Jackson.

Perry Jackson.



COL. JAMES D. PORTER.

ROLL OF Henry County Soldiers

IN MISCELLANEOUS COMMANDS.

I have deemed it best in compiling this list to include not only those who were citizens of the county at the time of their enlistment, but also those who have since resided in the county so long as to become thoroughly identified with it. Some who are entitled to be thus included will likely be omitted because of my failure to secure their names.

Col. James D. Porter, Jr.; acting adjutant-general on B. F. Cheatham's staff during the entire war, doing efficient and valuable service, showing peculiar capability and exhibiting exceptional bravery on many battlefields.

Col. James M. Ray; of Sixtieth North Carolina Infantry.

Col. James F. Caldwell; served through the war in Texas as commissary of General Polignac's Brigade; died in July, 1865, of disease contracted in the service.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. McNeill; of Thirty-Third Tennessee Infantry; killed in Georgia campaign in 1864.

Maj. Thomas K. Porter; as captain of Porter's Battery, and later in command of a battalion of artillery; wounded at Ft. Donaldson and Hoover's Gap.

Capt. William R. Dunlap; in artillery; died in 1861 of typhoid fever; a promising officer.

Capt. Will W. Wilkins; on General Hardee's staff.

Capt. John T. Postlethwaite; Company "D," First Tennessee Heavy Artillery.

Lieut. George McNeill; in Third Company, Washington Artillery; wounded at Antietam.

Lieut. Eugene Harris; on General Cheatham's staff.

Lieut. J. N. M. Lynch; in Company "C," Thirty-Third Tennessee Infantry.

Lieut. Alonzo Pillow; in Hume's Heavy Artillery; captured at Island 10; served through the war.

Lieut. John P. Matthewson; Company "H," Third Kentucky Mounted Infantry; served through the war.

Lieut. B. Gan Curd; in Twelfth Tennessee Infantry (wounded perhaps); served through the war.

Lieut. John H. Curd; in First Arkansas Infantry; killed at Murfreesboro.

Lieut. John A. Bowman; in an Arkansas regiment.

First Lieut. James T. Dunlap, Jr.; in Tenth Tennessee Infantry; wounded and captured at Ft. Donelson; after exchange as aide on staff of Gen. Ben H. Hill.

First Lieut. Ben A. Jobe; enlisted in the Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry; captured at Ft. Donelson; escaped at St. Louis; served then in Fourth Tennessee Cavalry; selected as a member of Wharton's Scouts and promoted to lieutenant; captured in Arkansas; served through the war.

First Lieut. N. G. Haynes; Company "I," Ninth Texas Cavalry.

Second Lieut. W. P. Smallwood; M. D. in Georgia State Scouts; promoted to captain of Company "E," Twelfth Georgia Infantry.

Lieut. T. K. Porter Wright; in Company "K," Seventh Arkansas Infantry; wounded at Shiloh, Chickamauga and Ringgold Gap; captured at Franklin; served through the war.

Sergt. John H. Dunlap; in Morton's Battery; wounded at Harrisburg; served through the war.

Sergt. John R. Harding; in Company "H," Third Kentucky Mounted Infantry; as courier brought out the last dispatches from Vicksburg; wounded at Shiloh and Franklin; served through the war.

First Sergt. James F. Ponder; Company "B," Sixteenth Alabama Infantry; wounded at Chickamauga; served through the war.

• M. T. Barfield; in Company "C," Fifty-Seventh North Carolina Infantry; wounded at Kingston, Tenn.

William Bomer; in some command; died at Jackson, Tenn., 1863.

John W. Borum; in Thirty-Eighth Tennessee Infantry.

Ransom T. Borum; in Thirty-Eighth Tennessee Infantry.

William F. Bowden; in some command.

Frank A. Brooks; in Thirty-Third Tennessee Infantry.

W. A. Bryan; in some North Carolina regiment.

Robert D. Caldwell, Jr.; in Miller's Mississippi

Cavalry Battalion; discharged, ill health; died at home, January 11, 1865.

John A. Coats; in some Texas regiment.

J. T. Coulter; Company "A," Forty-Ninth Tennessee Infantry; captured at Ft. Donelson and at Atlanta, July 28, 1864; escaped near Griffin, Ga.; served through the war.

R. R. Crawford; died during the war, while serving in some unknown command.

William Crawford; in Company "C," Seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry; wounded at Paducah; served through the war.

William M. Crawford; in Thirty-First Infantry; captured at Nashville; served through the war.

Richard D. Curd; in Twelfth Tennessee Infantry; promoted to lieutenant at final consolidation; served through the war.

Thomas Davison; in Forty-Sixth Tennessee Infantry (probably).

Charles F. Doty; in some Arkansas command.

W. A. Douglass; in First Confederate Cavalry.

Sylvester G. Duke; in Third Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

A. H. Duncan; in Seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

A. V. Duncan; in Twentieth Tennessee Infantry.

E. H. Duncan; in Twentieth Tennessee Infantry.

A. B. Emerson; in Forty-Eighth Tennessee Infantry; captured at Ft. Donelson.

N. C. Hill; in Eighth South Carolina Infantry; wounded at Knoxville (losing an eye).

J. H. Hooper; in Company "A," Thirteenth North Carolina Infantry; served through the war.

E. B. Isbell; in Thirty-Seventh Georgia Infantry; wounded and captured at Murfreesboro; wounded and captured at Chickamauga; served through the war.

D. C. Kent; in Company "L," Thirty-Eighth Tennessee Infantry; one year in Fourth Alabama Cavalry; wounded at Brice's X Roads; served till the surrender.

R. G. Kirby; in Nineteenth or Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry; served till close of the war.

Ephraim Lasater, drowned in Tennessee River on his way to join some command, January, 1863.

Harrison Lasater; in some cavalry command; served through the war.

John Lasater; in some cavalry command.

Rufus Lasater; in some cavalry command; died in the service.

N. J. Manly; in Company "G," One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Senior Tennessee Infantry.

N. H. McRae; served in some command.

Summerfield Melton; in some Kentucky command.

R. H. Mills; in Osceola L. Gordon's Louisiana Scouts.

Bailey Moore; in Forty-Sixth Tennessee Infantry.

G. B. C. Morris; in Company "A," Fifteenth Tennessee Infantry; discharged for disability; re-enlisted.

J. M. Morris; in Company "F," Fifty-First North Carolina Infantry; captured at Cold Harbor and escaped; served through the war.

McKethan Morris; served through the war in some command.

W. H. Olive; in Thirty-Third Tennessee Infantry; served through the war.

P. P. Pullen; in Company "B," second Kentucky Cavalry..

William D. Ramsay; in some command;

P. D. T. Roberts; in Company "G," Sixteenth North Carolina Infantry; promoted to hospital steward; served through the war.

Dr. Robert A. R. Simmons; in a Mississippi regiment; died during the war.

— —. Sutherlin; in some Tennessee regiment in Virginia and died there during the war.

George D. Van Horn; in Company "E," Seventh Arkansas Infantry; wounded at Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga; promoted to regimental quartermaster; served also in Swett's Battery.

J. Lus Wasson; in Fourth Alabama Cavalry; wounded at Moulton, Ala.; served through the war.

W. Pink Wasson; in Fourth Alabama Cavalry; served through the war.

James R. Wilkins; served in some command throughout the war.

W. G. Wynns; in Forrest's Cavalry; wounded near Columbia, Tenn.; served through the war.

W. H. Wynns; first in Company "G," Fifth Tennessee Infantry, then in Wheeler's Cavalry and with Morgan; wounded near Columbia; served till close of the war.

Woman's Devotion to the Confederacy.

This history would be incomplete and manifestly partial did I fail to record the unflagging devotion with which the noble women of Henry County bore uncomplainingly their part in the great struggle. It is true as Holy Writ that "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarryeth by the stuff." (1st Sam. 30:24.) Many fair hands, all unused to hard labor or privation, toiled day and night that their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons might be supplied with clothing to warm them and with food to satisfy their hunger.

When the Army of Tennessee reached Corinth, Miss., on our return from the Nashville campaign, we found thirty-five wagon loads of clothing for the West Tennesseans in Hood's ragged and barefooted army, which had been secured by officers detailed to collect and transport it to that point.

It is impossible to write of the individual sacrifices and labors of these faithful ones, and it can only be treated in a general manner. To endeavor to recount the deeds of our ladies worthy of remembrance would be to not only fill this book, but volumes without number. Many of these deeds will never be known by the public till that great day, when the books kept in heaven shall be opened, and when "honor shall be rendered to whom honor is due," and when "that which has been done in a corner shall be proclaimed from the housetops." Only a few days ago I heard a lady

relate casually how she had lain awake many a night weeping and wondering how she could provide food and clothing for her little ones while her husband was away in the army.

The fathers, brothers, husbands and sons of such noble women could not be otherwise than good citizens, loyal patriots and brave soldiers.

The Colored Cooks.

There is another class that deserves "honorable mention." The colored cooks in the army were an important adjunct. Many an officer was enabled to devote his hours off duty to studying "Hardee's Tactics," and was also enabled to keep his uniform in presentable condition, by the aid of a cook, and many a hot, tired and hungry soldier, returning to camp from drill, near noon, was regaled by the rich odors arising from the steaming camp kettle, which his cook, furnished him by a doting father, had filled with tempting viands. And many a sick or wounded Confederate has been tenderly waited upon and cared for by the negro who played with him in boyhood and now tried to do for "young massa" what "ole missus" would have done, but was too far away to do. I append the names of such as I have been able to learn about:

Joe Warren; with Col. W. E. Travis; was a faithful



THE COLORED COOKS.

servant till close of the war, and is yet true to the Confederacy.

Louis Fitzgerald; with Col. Ed Fitzgerald.

Wash Wilson; with Lieut.-Col. J. D. Wilson; when Colonel Wilson was wounded and captured he came home, bringing such articles as were in his care.

Hiram Kendall; with Adjt. W. D. Kendall; his faithful services are gratefully remembered by Adjutant Kendall.

Bill Caldwell; with Capt. A. W. Caldwell; true till the Captain's death.

Nat Harris; with Capt. H. W. Ballard and Lieut. W. E. Harris; was a freedman, but served them well.

Henry Love; with Captain D. F. Alexander; when Captain Alexander was captured, brought his horses home safely, several hundred miles, through the enemy's country, and after securing clothes for him, carried both clothes and horses to him.

Charles Street; with Lieut. G. C. Street.

Dan Humphreys; with Lieut. Wes H. Humphreys; remained with him two years, till he was relieved by consolidation; then went to Sergt. Henry A. Humphreys in Company "G," Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, and was loyal to the end.

Isaac Killebrew; with Lieut. J. J. Blake; standing by him faithfully till the war closed.

Fielding Rennolds; with E. H. and J. S. Rennolds; sought them on the battlefield of Shiloh and brought a day's cooked rations for the whole mess, and carried Mr. Thomas Reynolds (of the Memphis Appeal), who was taken violently sick, from the battlefield on his back. No truer soul ever served his young masters.

Allen Cox; with Rev. Asa Cox; was faithful unto death, and was carefully nursed and buried by his grateful master.

Elias Daniel; with Sergt. J. E. Daniel; who followed the regiment at Shiloh till Sergeant Daniel was wounded, brought him off the field and nursed him tenderly. Was only seventeen years old.

Henry Bomer; with Lieut. J. A. Bomer.

Jarrett Hallum; with Capt. W. D. Hallum.

Humph Clark; with Hunt brothers, Company "H," Fifth Tennessee Infantry.

Ben Vandyck; with Capt. J. T. Irion and Lieut. W. F. Harris.

Thornt Aden; with Capt. F. F. Aden and brothers, J. S. and John D.

Jack Haynes; with Lieuts. T. B. and James Haynes and H. C. Greer, Company "I," Fifth Tennessee.

Cable McCampbell; with Lieut. J. H. McCampbell.

Joe Cooney; with Capt. Charles D. Cooney.

Jerry Atkins; with W. E. T. Atkins.

Henry Brannock; with Dr. J. M. Brannock.

Lud Venable; with Col. C. D. Venable.

Henry Lamb; with Col. J. J. Lamb, and after his death with B. F. Taylor; faithful to the end.

Wilson Dunlap; with John Dunlap, and then with Col. James D. Porter; brought \$2,500 from Arkansas to Gen. John H. Dunlap safely through the Federal lines.

— —. Vandyck; with Vandyck brothers, Company "G," Seventh Tennessee Cavalry.

General Notes.

One mess in Company "D," Fifth Tennessee Infantry, was composed of Andrew, Matthew, John, Hilliard, Van and William Thompson. The first three were brothers, the next two brothers and the last two also brothers and cousins of all the others. They were all good soldiers. Andrew and Matthew were killed at Perryville and the two others survived the war.

Mrs. John Martin (formerly Mrs. Hope) was the mother of five sons, all of whom were good soldiers—Adam A., William L., Pleas M. and J. K. Hope and Batie H. Martin. The first three gave their lives to the Lost Cause, and no better soldiers carried a gun or wielded a sword.

Mr. and Mrs. Green Berry Wilson furnished four true sons to the service of their country—Col. J. D., Capt. J. C. and Privates Robert A. and Andrew M. Wilson. The two former were officers of distinction, and the second shed his life-blood at Ft. Pillow.

Capt. W. T. Sims, Harvey, Marion, B. L. and Wash Sims were all sons of William Sims and wife.

F. M. Crouch, Company "F," Twenty-First Tennessee Cavalry; D. C. and T. J. of the Fifteenth Tennessee Infantry and W. R. of Company "A," Fifth Tennessee Infantry, were brothers and true soldiers.

Brodie T., D. B., James G. and N. C. Howard were all sons of James H. Howard and wife, and all wore the gray with honor and distinction.

Col. James D. Porter, Maj. Thomas K., Surgeon J.

H. and Cadet William H. Porter, all sons of Dr. Thomas K. Porter, composed another quartet of gallant soldiers.

Mrs Adeline Irion Simmons gave five brave sons to the "Lost Cause"—Lieut. John I., Ep W. and W. H. of Company "B," Fifth Tennessee Infantry; Dr. Thomas C. Simmons of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, and Dr. Robert A. R., in a Mississippi regiment.

Mrs. Rachel Milam was the mother of seven sons, six of whom were Confederate soldiers. Dr. T. R. was a lieutenant in Faulkner's Company of cavalry and battalion surgeon; Riley served in the Forty-Sixth Tennessee Infantry, and the other four—Lieut. James B., Dr. Gwinn and Privates L. L. and Marcus D. Milam—in Company "C," Fifth Tennessee Infantry.

Rev. Ben Peebles and wife gave four noble sons to do battle for their country—Capt. Ben F., Company "G," Fifth Tennessee Infantry; Adj. John R. of the Fifty-Second Tennessee Infantry, Private J. K. Polk of Company "G," Fifth Tennessee, and George T. of the Forty-Sixth Tennessee Infantry. No better soldiers ever answered to roll-call.

Col. R. D. Caldwell's four sons, Col. James F., Surgeon Samuel H, Capt. A. Wayne and Private Robert D., Jr., all enlisted in their country's service, and only Samuel H. was fortunate enough to survive the war.

But it was reserved to Esq. George Bowman and wife of the Fourteenth District to make the largest contribution of sons: Maj. H. F. of the Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. J. Lucius of Company "M," Fifth Tennessee Infantry; Lieut. Frank of Company "B," Forty-Sixth Tennessee Infantry; Lieut. John H.

of an Arkansas regiment, and Privates Charles and Samuel of Company "B," Fifth Tennessee Infantry—seven in all.

Parents who gave all their sons to the defense of their homes, whether one or more, deserve great honor, but the above-named exceptional instances deserve especial mention.

Four men served faithfully as letter carriers, taking great risks in running the blockade and keeping us in semi-continual communication with our loved ones. They were Esq. William Green, R. A. Burton, W. A. Thompson and Alex A. Farris, Esquire Green visiting the southern part of the county, Burton the eastern and Thompson the western, while Farris took the greater risk in bringing letters out of Hickman, Ky., each of them, however, conveying any letters placed in their hands.

Whenever one of these "conductors on the underground railroad" appeared in camp there was great bustle and anxiety. Eyes sparkled, faces flushed, hearts fluttered, and from all parts of the camp men hurried to the postoffice. A soldier's blanket was spread on the ground and the mail carriers' saddlebags, stuffed almost to bursting, was unbuckled and its contents dumped upon it, and then a half dozen of the best readers called out the names of the fortunate recipients, and these, tearing open the missives which father, mother, wife, sister, sweetheart or other loved one had penned, they eagerly scanned them, and soon the eyes "all unused to weeping" would glisten with teardrops that would, "all unbidden, flow," and coursing down the bronzed cheek, leave furrows in the

dust from the drill field or pine soot from the camp-fire. These men, especially Esquire Green, deserve much credit for "doing well what their hands found to do." He was over age, and so a non-conscript, and the others were disabled by wounds and detailed for this special service.

Conclusion.

And now my work is ended, and I commit it with all its faults and short comings to the hands of the comrades of my early manhood and their relatives and friends, asking for it a charitable reception. It is the result of years of thought and labor in collection and preparation. Its compilation has been performed under many difficulties, and sometimes in severe physical pain and suffering, nearly a thousand miles from the homes of those whom it was necessary to consult to secure the data, which had to be compared and harmonized. It has often been difficult to decide in the abundance of material what should be included and what should be omitted. But it has been a labor of love, and often a name or incident has brought up the faces of old comrades as distinct as if seen on yesterday and wakened memories of their companionship. There is much compensation in the encouragement and commendation of those who shared with me the dangers and sufferings which it recounts and of their wives who remember the "days that tried men's souls," and of their fair daughters, whose bright eyes have filled with tears as they talked of those far away years.

I thank God that I have been spared to finish it, and may He bless it for good and make it a "savor of life unto life" to all who read it. The book has been written with no desire to keep alive the animosities and bitterness engendered by the war, but in the be-

lief that all true soldiers on either side accord to their sometime enemies honesty of purpose. But the object has been solely to put on record the names and deeds of brave men, whose chivalric heroism is worthy of any age and any cause.

Neither has the object been to foster the military spirit, for the author fully believes that

“Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts
Given to redeem the human mind from error
There were no need of arsenals or forts.

“The warrior’s name would be a name abhorred!
And every nation that should lift again
Its hand against its brothers, on its forehead
Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain.

“Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter, then cease;
And, like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say: ‘Peace.’

“Peace, and no longer from its brazen portals
The black of war’s great organ shakes the skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.”



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